The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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Middleburg, the county seat of Snyder county, is without a bank or telephone. Happy Middleburgers.

The editor of the Huntingdon *Monitor* lost his pocket book with $11 in money. The *Monitor*, however, still makes its appearance.

If Flannegan, of Texas, were President and Edmunds would ask why he removed a fellow, Flannegan would answer, "What am I here for?"

If Edmunds wanted to know why certain Republican officials were removed he might have asked Flannegan of Texas. "What are we here for?"

The trouble caused in the Ohio Senate by the Republicans trying to steal several seats, which brought about two senates, is likely to be compromised.

Base-ball having become a "national game," we expect soon to hear of an effort in congress to organize a base-ball department, the head of which shall be entitled to a seat in the cabinet.

The House committee on appropriations heard the commissioner of Pensions in regard to the estimated cost of pensions for the next fiscal year. He said $75,800,000 would be required.

On the third snow fell to the depth of 4 inches at Mexicalcingo, four miles distant from city of Mexico. This is the first snow that has fallen in that vicinity since 1856. The tops of all the adjacent mountains were also whitened. The weather is much cooler than is generlly experienced in that latitude at this season.

The President stands by Garland in the telephone matter. That's right. Garland has a good right to own telephone stock as any one, and if he finds that a rival company has a fraudulent patent he should try to have it annulled and his being in the cabinet should not interfere with his private rights, especially against so unmerciful a monopoly as the Bell Telephone Company.

The most foolish piece of business that a set of senators ever engaged in is that by which Senator Edmunds and others thought of making President Cleveland give his reasons for removing certain Republican officials. The President has given these senators no reasons in answer to their resolution, because it is none of their business. No senate ever before went into such granny business.

Says the Philad. *Times*: The Senators who started out so boldly to demand of the President his reasons for removals have been gradually abating their claims till now there is very little left of them. In fact, they have mostly assumed an apologetic position and are anxious to explain that they never wished to interfere with the independence of the Executive, but were only anxious that the President should have the opportunity to justify his course.

The noise made over the Pan Telephone company, which intends to test the validity of the Bell Telephone company's patent, is all noise and nothing more. The fact that the Attorney General Garland has stock is not as bad as the noise that is made over it, only so he has his stock in a legitimate manner, and that he has, and if the new company succeeds in overthrowing the Bell patent, a big monopoly will get a big black eye, and that's what we all wish to see.

In the Senate, on 5 instant, after a lengthy discussion the Dakota bill reported by the committee was passed—yeas 32, nays 22. The only Democrat voting in the affirmative was Vorhees. The negatives were all Democratic. The bill divides the Territory of Dakota on the line of the 46 parallel of lattitude; provides for the admission of the southern portion as a State, and the organization of the northern portion into a separate Territory under the name of "Lincoln." The bill is not likely to pass the House.

The movement to defeat Gen. Beaver for the Republican nomination for Governor, seems to grow more earnest every day. It is said Cameron and some of his liautenants are bound to have some one nominated for governor whose name is not Beaver. The election of Quay, the machine boss, has emboldened the machine politicians to undertake anything believing the party will back them up in any edict they issue. Quay's election meant no good for Beaver, it put the boss element of the Republican party in complete command by a full endorsement. Beaver is strong but when Cameron says wiggle-waggle and thumbs up, somebody will get a black eye.

BEAVER IN DANGER.

A STRONG ELEMENT OF OPPOSITION TO HIS NOMINATION.

The Centre County Gusher Likely to be Defeated on Account of His Heedless Tongue Wagging too Freely.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—There is disclosed here a new development in Republican politics that threatens serious consequences to General James A. Beaver's aspirations to be nominated for Governor. It is an open secret that there has been a decided opposition to him from the beginning. Senator Cameron has been fiercely frank in his denunciation of the Beaver combination, and David H. Lau, Sheriff Rowan, and the coterie that keeps up the Cameron interests in this city are equally emphatic in their expressions. There is another element of opposition that is equally troublesome if not so dangerous. I refer to the so-called Independent contingent which three years ago supported John Stewart, and still adheres to the fortunes of that gentleman. This constitutes the commercial element in politics. Shouting loudly for reform it comes to market for a bargain, and while denouncing Beaver with varying vehemence asks a place on the ticket for its favorite. The western opposition is led by C. L. Magee, Fire Marshal Coates, Ex-Postmaster McClean, Mayor Fulton and others, and thus a combination of crafty politicians covering the entire state is formed to antagonize the Centre county gusher.

When the Attorney-General last summer began the equity writ to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad from absorbing the South Penn, a public meeting was held at Bellefonte. At this meeting Beaver made a speech which was extravagant in its denunciation of the Pennsylvania Railroad. That company has the reputation of getting even with its enemies, and it sees the opportunity to pay Beaver back by helping Cameron in his scheme to nominate Hartranft who has been brought out. That is not the only instance in which Beaver's mouth made havoc with his hopes. Last fall he made several speeches in this city and urged Republicans to support Dave Mouat, the convict candidate, for Council. This was exceedingly offensive to the more respectable Republicans and they are disposed to resist it now by joining against the man who insulted their intelligence and integrity.

Besides that Hartranft has another claim on the politicians. It will be remembered that the Bi-Centennial celebration in this city three years ago was gotten up for the purpose of helping Beaver in his contest against Pattison. The Board of Managers of that enterprise was composed almost entirely of Republican politicians. One of the features of the affair was a parade of the National Guard. Gen. Beaver was a Brigadier Commander in the Guard and rode at the head of the procession ostentatiously exhibiting his stump leg, and to emphasize the matter a servant rode behind carrying his crutches. The effect, it was expected, would be stunning. After the affair was over the managers held a meeting in Gen. Hartranft's office, at the Custom House. They agreed that the celebration had been a great success so far as its main purpose was concerned, and that Beaver's election was lifted out of the regions of doubt and made certain. That having been settled to their satisfaction they proceeded to name his successor and selected Hartranft, and mutually pledged him their support. But Beaver was beaten.

In the complications that arose in the election for United States Senator last year, some of the politicians promised Beaver a renomination without consulting Cameron or Hartranft. Thus the place has been positively promised to two aspirants, and both demand the execution of the bond. Hartranft is out of employment, has expensive habits, and must be provided for. Besides Cameron knows he is a safe man, and he is not so sure of Beaver. It is pretty safe to predict that there will be a lively struggle, with chances in favor of General Hartranft.

It is not safe to hold a check beyond the first day of receiving it. A check was given a corporation on the Penn bank at Pittsburg one day. The next day the bank failed. The corporation sued the party giving the check, but the court decided they could not recover because due dilligence had not been exercised in presenting the paper for payment, and the corporation receiving it was the loser. According to this where it is possible a check must be presented the same day it is given to make the one receiving it entirely secure, so don't carry any person's check, no matter how sound they may be financially, if you want to be entirely secure.

The officers of the Seaboard, Pennsylvania and Western Railroad, who have obtained the right of way between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, except for a short distance on the south side of the Juniata River opposite Huntingdon have sent word to the farmers in the Kishacoquillas Valley, through which the road will run, that the work of grading will be begun as soon as the weather will permit in the spring. This will be another parallel and competing line with the Pennsylvania. It will cross the latter below Huntingdon and at Petersburg, six miles above, and will turn southward at Alexandria and run from thence along the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata to Hollidaysburg, where it will cross the Allegheny Mountains.

HALLECK AND GRANT.

Lew Wallace Says Envy Once Nearly Gave Washington to Lee.

Gen. Lew Wallace, in a recent interview in the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, having said that Gen. Halleck was envious of Gen. Grant and would have been willing to allow Washington to fall into Lee's hands in order to crush Gen. Grant, Gen. Boynton replied in his Washington correspondence, quoting from records tending to disprove Gen. Wallace's assertion.

Another interview with Gen. Wallace appeared later, in which he cited Halleck's treatment of Grant after the battle of Ft. Donelson, and again after the battle of Shiloh, to show that Halleck had a deep feeling against Grant, and that when the tables were turned, and Grant was commander of all the armies and Halleck only chief of staff, whith close relations with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, Gen. Halleck would be in a position to use his power to Gan. Grant's injury. He then goes on to show how this was done by saying that Halleck did not notify Gen. Grant of the coming of Early; that he (Wallace) personally ordered the reconnoisance which discovered Early's intentions; that Gen. Ricketts, who, as Boynton said, was sent by Grant through Halleck's suggestion to meet Early, was ordered to Harper's Ferry to relieve Siegal, and upon learning from Wallace of the approach of Early, put himself under Wallace's orders, and with him fought the battle of Monacacy.

"This," he says, "will serve to show several important facts: First, General Rickets was not sent to report to me, or in the way of reinforcements. Second, that I had no knowledge of his coming until his advance was stopped by my guards at the bridge, and that, in fact, he was not sent to me but to Harper's Ferry. If Halleck believed that Siegel and I were to be attacked, why send but one division of not to exceed 5,000 men to meet an army reported at 30,000 veterans, unless it was to make a show of resistance to the capture of Washington. Rickett's force, with mine, was sufficient to meet a raiding party and that was all.

"The battle of Monocacy took place on the 9th of July. As I was following my troops off the field in retreat, about 5:30 o'clock in the evening, I stopped and dictated a telegram directed to Gen. Halleck, informing him of the events of the day; that I was in retreat; that in my judgment there were about eighteen thousand men who had been fighting us, and that there was still a large body to be seen behind him, in the vicinity of Frederick City; that the enemy had been contending for the Washington pike. I concluded with the remark that it would require all his energies to save Washington. I also sent a despatch by the same messenger to either Gen. Grant or Secretary Stanton. My recollection is that it was sent to Grant.

"While Gen. Rickett and myself were lying in a fence corner trying to get some sleep, about midnight of the battle, we were wakened by a messenger with a telegram from Halleck directing me. I read it, my recollection is, by the light burning matches. It informed me, as I now remember, among other things, that I was removed from the command of the department, and that Gen. Ord had been sent down to relieve me. This action was not from Gen. Grant, but from Gen. Halleck. Within a few days after being thus relieved I received an order from Gen. Grant restoring me to my command and informing me that Gen. Ord had been instructed to report at Washington and wait for orders. Of course these orders were obeyed. Gen. Ord went to Washington and I resumed command. By mail I received a private note from Gen. Grant, inviting me, when my department was clear of the enemy, to visit him at City Point for a couple of weeks duration, bringing my horse with me, which I did, spending a couple of weeks very pleasantly as his guest, riding with him and observing the operations in front of Petersburg. The point of all this I stop to make. Gen. Boynton says it was Grant, and not Halleck, who removed me. If the records should substantiate Boynton's statement it will remain a mystery to me forever why Gen. Grant should have restored me so soon to the same command, and followed it by an invitation, which was his first friendly unofficial communication, verbally or in writing, to me after the battle of Shiloh. The removal was an act of disapprobation in the severest form. The restoration was an unmistakable commendation, strengthened still further by the private note of invitation. What was there to disprove of, except that by the battle the enemy's operation and movements had been interrupted."

Gen. Wallace goes on to say that in the midst of the engagement of McCook's command in the defenses of Washington with the enemy, Halleck permitted President Lincoln to ride out in his carriage to see what was going on, showing that the President had no knowledge of the great danger overhanging the capital. He makes the point, too, that General Grant, when really notified of the danger of Washington, did not stop with sending a single division, but hurried forward the greater portion of two army corps. Gen. Wallace closes by saying: "In my judgment there are but two alternatives which present themselves under all the circumstances of the case as they appear to me; one that Gen. Halleck was an imbecile, the other that he was allowing his jealousy to lead him down, to the serious injury of his country."

A BIG OIL WELL.

Lima, Ohio, Feb. 3.—The largest oil well in the Ohio field was developed yesterday on the Moore & Brotherton territory. Oil shot in the air to the height of seventy feet when the tools were withdrawn. They were replaced to keep the oil down.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE GREAT SOLDIER AT GROVER'S ISLAND.

ALTHOUGH CONFINED TO HIS BED, HIS DEMISE WAS UNEXPECTED.

A Malignant Carbuncle the Immediate Cause of the Sad Event.

New York, Feb. 9—4 p. m.—The following is the official notification of the death of General Hancock:

Governor's Island—Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. Army, died at 2:35 this afternoon. W. D. Whipple,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General W. S. Hancock's death was the result of a malignant carbuncle on the back of his neck, which had confined him to his bed for several days. No serious alarm was felt, however, until shortly before he expired.

New York, Feb. 9.—In front of No. 8, Governor's Island an orderly this afternoon was pacing to and fro. It was the late residence of of Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, who died therein at two o'clock. If the General had lived until the 14th day of the present month he would have completed his 62 year, having been born in Norristown, Cumberland county, Pa., on February 14, 1824. In the second-story front room, furnished with soldier-like simplicity, lay the remains of the General, who, as the guard remarked, had led his troops to more battles than any of his military contemporaries. The death of General Hancock was not a surprise to his family. It was a shock to them, as to his friends.

Twenty days ago he started on business connected with the Department of the Atlantic, to Philadelphia, where he remained two days and then proceeded to Washington. In Washington a boil developed itself on the back of his neck. It was lanced on January 30th and as the General was much inconvenienced by its presence he returned to New York several days sooner than he had designed. During the first week of Feb. the boil had developed into a malignant carbuncle, which suppurated constantly and prevented rest or sleep. Dr. Janeway was called in attendance and it was not until a marked weakness had resulted from the presence of the carbuncle that the surgeon discovered that General Hancock was suffering from diabetes and kidney trouble. The medical men concluded on Monday that the case was assuming a very serious form.

At 10 o'clock on Monday night Dr. Janeway found his patient in good spirits. At 6:45 o'clock on Tuesday morning Mrs. Hancock dispatched an orderly for Dr. Janeway, as she found the General was sinking rapidly. The doctor found the General in in a comatose state, with a feeble pulse and all the premonitory symptoms of death. Drs. Sutherland and Stimson were summoned. Hypodermic injections of brandy and ether, and of carbonate of ammonia and brandy were administered. These however only alleviated the suffering of the soldier, who gradually sank away until death was touched at 2:35 p. m., as stated.

When death came the three physicians and the Hospital Steward only were present. Mrs. Hancock was then in an adjoining room.

The General leaves his widow and 3 grandchildren, two girls and one boy, issue of the General's son, Russell, who died in 1884.

Major-General Whipple will assume command of the department, until the President shall appoint Hancock's successor, from Generals Schofield, Terry or Howard.

The flags were at once placed at half-mast on the announcement of the sad event. The remains of the General will probably be interred at Norristown.

President Cleveland sent the following dispatch to Mrs. Hancock, dated Feb. 9:

Accept my heartfelt sympathy and condolence in your terrible bereavement. The heroism and worth of your late husband have gathered to your side, in this hour of your affliction, a nation of mourners.

Playing the "Disinfecting Racket."

The Chemist and Druggist tells how an astute rascal has been playing "what the Americans would call the disinfecting racket." He appears with a charcoal furnace and some brimstone, saying that the health board has sent him to disinfect the house. Then he blows up his furnace and creates so outrageous a stink that that the servants leave the house, and he soon follows them with everything he can lay his hands on.—Exchange.

Domestication of the Wild Cat.

A. J. Holland, of Mason Valley, Nev., has raised three kittens that he obtained from the nest of a wild cat that he had killed. They have become thoroughly domesticated, and, though now but four months old, are good ratters.

TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRES.

Messages Sent to and From a Moving Train—Mr. Edison's Explanation.

Among the cars of the regular train that started from Clifton, Stanten Island, at 1:45 p. m., on 1 inst., was one which bore the sign, "The Railway Telegraph and Telephone Company." Inside at a small table a telegraph operator sat sending and receiving messages to and from the outside world while the train was in rapid motion. The operator differed from others in having telephone sounding plates over his ears, held in place by a rubber band passing over his head. In front of the operator, on a table, was an ordinary Morse key, by means of which he sent the messages to an operator at Clifton, who received them through telephone sounding plates fastened on his ears.

This system of transmitting and receiving messages from trains in motion was first conceived in 1881 by W. Wiley Smith, manager of the Western branch of the Bell Telephone Company. It is called telegraphy by induction.

On several occasions while Mr. Smith was sending messages through the telephone he noticed that he could hear messages sent by other wires in close proximity to the one over which his message was coming. This set Mr. Smith to thinking, and the result was a method of sending messages to and from trains in motion by an extra wire, the patent for which was taken out by Mr. Gilliland, a friend of Mr. Smith and of Thomas A. Edison. The invention was shown to Mr. Edison, and he said:

"What is the use of the extra wire? I have already succeeded in sending currents of electricity without a wire thro the air a distance of 50 feet.

Mr. Edison and Mr. Smith then experimented, and finally perfected the system which was shown yesterday, by which messages can be sent and received on a train in motion through a distance of 400 to 500 feet from the ordinary telegraph wires, without the aid of any extra wire, and without interfering in any way with the ordinary messages passing over the wires at the time. Mr. Edison, who was on the train yesterday, explained the method:

"The key note of the whole situation is that the air for a short distance does not make any perceptible resistence to the transmission of an electrical current. The current that we use for the transmission of these messages creates a continuous musical note, which may be interrupted by means of an ordinary Morse key."

Mr. Edison explained that in the Clifton office there was a condenser made of layers of tin foil separated by air, but that at the car a condenser was formed by the thirty Baltimore and Ohio wires stretched along the track, by the tin roofs of cars which were all connected by copper wires, and by the air between the wires and the tin roofs. Under the table of the operator in the car was a local battery. The current used may be conceived as passing first from the battery in the Clifton station and leaping thro' the condenser to the telegraph wires, then passing along those wires without interrupting ordinary messages until it gets opposite the car, when it jumps across to the tin roofs, and passes down through a wire to an electro-magnet on the operator's table. Thence it returns through the axles and wheels of the car, and through the ground to the Clifton station. The Morse current, without the aid of the electro-magnet, cannot pass through the condenser so as to make a continuous musical note. It passes through, but its waves are so much lower that no distinct sounds are formed.

Many messages were sent to and from the moving car. This invention, it is asserted will be especially useful to train despatchers, who may by its use communicate with any train at any point on the road.

Mr. Henry Seligman, who was on the train, received this message from his office in New York: "Pacific Mail, 58; Lake Shore, 86. David." Many messages were sent and received by invited guests on the train.

Silver is on top in the House. The first opportunity of the session was given on 3 to test the strenght of the silver men in the House, and they were found to outnumber their opponents two to one. Mr. Bland, from the Coinage Committee, called up his resolution, which in point of fact was a call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to know if silver had been systemmatically prevented by him from entering into circulation, and if that was the future policy which would be enforced. Mr. Randall and Mr. Morrison both objected to the demand regarding the future policy of the Treasury Department, but a motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 88 to 168 and the resolution was adopted in its entirety. The House and the Coinage Committee also is now squarely committed to silver and it is now only a question of how much they will be willing to conceed to the other side. There are a great many incidental questions concerning the subject, however, such as the issuing of one and two dollar certificates, etc., which will result in a practical discussion before any silver bill can be finally passed.

PLAINING MILL BURNED.

Williamsport, Feb. 4.—The plaining mill of D. H. Merrimen was burned this morning. Loss $15,000, Insurance $8,000.

A GREAT RAILROAD DEAL.

Pennsylvania, Reading and B. and O. in Queer Relations.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—The *Record* tomorrow will say: "There was fresh evidence yesterday that a movement is on foot looking to the foreclosure of the Reading Railroad property, under the general mortgage of a syndicate that is acting in the interest of the Penn'a R. R. It is given out, however, that the movement, instead of aiming at shutting the Baltimore out of New York, will give that company speedy access to that city, in return for which it will stop cutting passenger rates.

The version of the deal from a Pennsylvania R. R. source is that the movement is intended for the betterment of the condition of the Reading property, and does not aim to place that company under the direct control of the Pennsylvania. The movement dates back several months, and it is part of a program drawn up by the presidents of the leading railroad companies in this country and capitalists and bankers of New York and London who are desirous of seeking peace among the railways.

It is stated that at a meeting in New York President Roberts would make certain concessions which will result in the Baltimore and Philadelphia sending its passenger business over the Penn'a Railroad until its own connections via the Reading have been completed.

It is also said that the syndicate will take charge of the Jersey Central and regulate the anthracite and bituminous trade. President Gowen stated that he had undoubted assurance that a syndicate had been formed to secure enough of the Reading general mortgage bonds to effect foreclosure under a plan most favorable to that company. The syndicate represents a fund of $11,000,000, all to be applied, if necessary, toward getting the Reading in a position where it will absolutely get within the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

ANYTHING TO BEAT A RAILROAD.

In speaking of the movement of the general passenger agents to head off the ticket-scalpers, the New York "Daily Indicator" says:

"The railroads have not adopted the rule requiring limited tickets to be used only for continuous train rides, without excellent reasons. The roads have no desire to prevent passengers from stopping over at places along their lines. On the contrary, they have heretofore made it as convenient as possible for people to do this very thing. But how has the traveling public shown its appreciation of the courtesy. Simply by trying, in every possible way, to swindle the railroads whenever they saw a chance. A wants to go to Buffalo—what does he do? Buys a ticket to Chicago, and when he gets to Buffalo sells the unused portion of his ticket to a scalper. The railroad is doubly cheated. First, it carries the original swindler to Buffalo for less than it takes a passenger who is too honest to indulge in the luxury of cheating the railroad; and, second, it carries another man from Buffalo to Chicago at less than the regular rate. The posted traveler, who cannot arrange to buy more tickets than he intends to use, never thinks of going to the railroad office for the tickets he wants. He patronizes the scalper, and helps that one to skin the railroad. So it goes, the railroads by an extension of courtesy have been victimized and robbed by the traveling public. Th everyday traveler at all times has his eyes open to the chance to beat the public. And so widely has the influence spread that even, honest-going people, who travel only occasionally, have come to think it quite the thing to deal entirely with scalpers, and assist in whatever swindle may be necessary to effect a saving for themselves of a few dollars. We are glad that the railroads have decided at last to protect themselves from the dishonesty of people who claim to be more than respectable."

"The American Agriculturist, for February, comes to us with an announcement, that a brilliant galaxy of writers, not strictly agricultural, are to contribute to its columns during the year. Among the number are D. G. Mitchel (Ik Marvel,) R. H. Stodard, the poet writer, Jas. Parton, he biographer of Jackson and Jefferson; Julia Hawthorne, George Parsons Lathrop, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Rev. Dr. Buckley, to be followed by other eminent writers. These writers are to contribute a series of papers upon the Farmer Presidents of the United States, and it is stated as an interesting fact, that nearly every one of our Presidents have followed agricultural pursuits at one time or other in their lives. These papers on the Farmer Presidents are to be accompanied with engravings 12x18 inches in size, illustrating the farm surroundings and associations of our Presidents. The first paper will be by James Parton. The February number also announces that Mr. A. B Allen, who founded the paper nearly 50 years ago, and was its editor for 15 or 20 years, is now to contribute a series of articles to its columns. The February issue contains over 100 original articles, 74 original full page and smaller engravings. Price $1.50 per year; single copies, 15 cts. Address, American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

Worth Remembering.—Hereafter subscribers to the Reporter, who will remit one year's subscription in advance can retain 25 Cents as a premium for advance pay.

Any of our subscribers sending us the names of two new subscribers with the cash one year in advance, will get one year's credit free on Reporter.

Under the Holly Bough.

Ye who have scorned each other
Or injured friend or brother
In this fast-fading year;
Ye who by word and deed
Have made a kind heart bleed—
Come gather here.
Let sinned against and sinning
Forget their strife's beginning
And join in friendship now;
Be links no longer broken,
Be sweet forgiveness spoken
Under the holly bough.

Ye who have loved each other,
Sister and friend and brother,
In this fast-fading year;
Mother and sire and child,
Young men and maiden maid—
Come gather here
And let your hearts grow fonder
As memory shall ponder
Each past unbroken vow,
Old loves and younger wooing
Are sweet in the renewing
Under the holly bough.

Ye who have nourished sadness,
Estranged from hope and gladness
In this fast-fading year;
Ye with o'er burdened mind
Made aliens from your kind—
Come gather here.
Let not the useless sorrow
Pursue you night and morrow;
If e'er you hoped hope now,
Take heart, uncloud your faces
And join in our embraces
Under the holly bough.

HER FALSE FRIEND.

"I nope you will like him," Lou Winthrop said so her guest as she strolled arm-in-arm through the beautiful grounds at Beechmont, her father's country home.

"Oh, I shall try to do so, just for your sake, my sweet friend," Nina Sutherland answered in a soft, musical tone, and she pressed her rounded arm closer to Lou Winthrop, and looked up in her face as lovingly as though she was the dearest friend in the whole world.

She had arrived at Beechmont that morning, and she had come from her own home in a southern State to spend the summer in the lovely New England home of her friend.

As they stood together under a broad spreading maple, Nina Sutherland looked like some tropical exotic that had been transplanted from its fervid native soil, and placed beside a modest wayside violet, so striking was the contrast between them.

For while Nina had creamy brunette skin, smooth as satin, glossy raven tresses, eyes that were silken fringed, and deep, unfathomable as midnight darkness, with a low, persuasive, silvery voice, Lou was not beautiful. Her eyes were deep blue, her hair was golden brown, and across her pale, pure, sweet face often flitted a pensive look, but she had a nature formed for love, and to her had come that most precious boon of her existence, for Gerald Alden had offered her his heart and hand, he had been accepted, and the wedding day had been talked of, though not yet set, for there was bliss enough in loving and being loved. It was the enchanted border land where Lou Winthrop loved to linger. Gerald was her own betrothed lover; could maiden be more supremely blessed?

Now, Nina had come, and she was so anxious that this dear friend should be pleased with her lover; and Gerald was her ideal of all manly perfection.

Then the girls gathered roses and fastened them among their shining tresses and while Lou's choice fell upon buds half opened, faint tinted and delicate as the wearer, Nina gathered full blown Jacqueminot roses, rich and laden with fragrance that matched her southern bloom.

The sweet tones of the piano came floating down to the garden, and Lou Winthrop quickened her steps.

"Come in, Nina," she said to her friend "Gerald is in the house and I want to introduce you," and with a coquetish gleam in her dusky eyes, Nina Sutherland followed her friend.

Yes, Gerald was at the piano, but he left it as the girls entered the room, and then the southern beauty was formally introduced to Lou Winthrop's handsome lover.

For he was handsome, that Nina Sutherland saw at a glance, as she gracefully acknowledged the introduction and, as she noted the clear, gray eyes, the rich chestnut hair, and broad, white brow of Gerald Alden, a thought not wholly loyal to her dearest friend flitted through her versatile brain.

Yes, she could love him, and—who knows? perhaps she might win him for herself; but the unfathomable look that lurked in her dark eyes Lou Winthrop did not understand, but she did see the expression of admiration in Gerald's gray eyes at the sight of the lovely southern face, for he had an artist's love for beauty, and Lou was glad that he was favorably impressed.

After he had gone she asked her friend's opinion of him.

"Oh, he's well enough, though quite different from our southern gentlemen," Nina made answer with an assumption of indifference that she was far from feeling, and which made Lou flush angrily at her lack of discernment, but she only said:

"I think you will like him when you come to know him better."

"Perhaps," replied Nina in a doubtful tone, and then the subject was exchanged for reminiscences of school life.

But intimate as they had been in those days, Lou had seen nothing of her friend's penchant for flirtation and conquest. Indeed, the vigilance of the corps of teachers at Northwood well nigh precluded its possibility, and it would not be policy to show it now, for forewarned is forearmed," but before Gerald's first call was over Nina Sutherland had arranged her plans for supplanting her friend with the strategetic shrewdness of a general.

The magnificent New England scenery had a strong fascination for the southern girl, and there had to be an endless round of amusement planned at Beechmont to satisfy her insatiable craving for excitement.

She was restless if a whole day were passed at home, and although Lou loved her friend dearly, her constant and exacting demands for change were somewhat tiresome to one who had loved home and quiet so well, and as the summer waned and sultry August days invited to the restfulness of shady trees and arbors, Lou Winthrop often allowed Nina and Gerald to go without her, though at first she was obliged to urge him to do so, and he told her, with a look that set her heart in a tremor of delight, that he did not care to go without her.

"But Nina is my guest, and it is to give her pleasure," Lou responded, and for her sake he went.

One day there was an excursion planned to a romantic spot, a dozen miles away; Lou would not go, and for some reason Nina was in extravagant spirits. There was a subtle witchery that lurked in her dusky eyes; even Gerald felt their magnetic power, in spite of his love for Lou, his sweet white lily, he whispered in her ear, as he caught her in his arms and clasped her tenderly to his breast, when he found her alone, a single instant in the great hall.

From the floor above Nina saw the caress, and her eyes had a malicious gleam; but she smiled sweetly as she came tripping down the broad oaken stairway, and she looked enchantingly lovely in her pure white dress with a cluster of blood red Jacqueminot roses upon her bosom, and another cluster twined among her tresses of raven hair.

As they rode down the long tree-lined avenue from Beechmont, Lou Winthrop watched them from the veranda. Not a shadow of jealousy fell across her heart, Gerald was her own true love, else he would not have looked back so wistfully.

But that day seemed insufferably long, and before it was over she almost wished that she had gone with them; but just at twilight Nina came tripping up the steps, and the deep roses in her cheeks, the bright light in her dusky eyes, made Lou ask if she had enjoyed her ride.

"Oh, so much!" she exclaimed, and then she came and nestled down at her friend's feet, and laid her head upon her knee after a childish fashion she had.

"I have something to tell you, Louis," she said in a low tone. "Promise that you will not be angry."

"How could I be?" Lou replied, with her hand resting caressingly upon the glossy curls, for she did not dream of what was coming.

Then Nina went on, in her cooing tone.

"It is about Gerald; can't you guess dear?" and Lou shook her head vaguely as Nina said, "He has been making love to me, and he says that his engagement with you was a mistake; that till he saw me he never knew what love really was. Are you angry, Louie? you know I can't help his changing"

Her head still rested on Lou Winthrop's knee, but the hand that lay among the glossy curls seemed all at once to have grown icy cold,

"Angry? Of course not; Why should I be? He has a right to choose whom he will," Lou answred in a tone that sounded strange to her own ears. Then Nina Sutherland ran up stairs to her chamber, and the pale girl sitting there in the twilight stillness quivered like an aspen leaf in the wind.

There Gerald Alden found her a few minutes later, and when he threw his arm about her with a lover's privilege, and bent his head to press a kiss upon the sweet lips, he was astonished to have his arm thrown off as Lou Winthrop sprung to her feet.

"Traitor that you are! take your ring; for all is over between us forever!" she exclaimed passionately, as she tossed the ring upon the table and swept from the room with an air that left no doubt of her meaning.

But to Gerald Alden all was enshrouded in mystery, for the story that Nina Sutherland had just breathed to Lou Winthrop was a fabrication, all, and he was as true to his betrothed as the needle to the pole.

The thought came to him, as he turned away that Lou had been suddenly stricken down with a malady, and he went home in a most uncomfortable state of mind. He retired, but sleep had taken wing, and in intense nervous excitement he tossed restlessly upon his pillow.

Midnight had passed, still thought kept him awake. With the morning he would again go to Beechmont and endeavor to have the mystery cleared.

Suddenly a lurid light flashed up in the western sky, he sprang to the window.

Beechmont was in flames—that grand old place—and where were the inmates? Asleep without doubt, and in a moment Gerald Alden was dashing over the half mile of country road between his home and Beechmont with the speed of the wind.

But long before he reached the place, the hungry flames had burst through the roof.

Not a sign of life! oh, he was too late? and frantically he rang the bell.

Shrill and clear it reverberated through the long corridors, and Mr. Winthrop looked out.

"Open the door the house is in flames!" screamed Gerald, and then as the inmates become conscious of danger, all was confusion.

There was no time to save anything.

Where were the girls? Still inside the burning buildings, and Gerald Alden dashed through the blinding smoke up the broad, oaken stairway to Lou's own room.

It was securely barred inside; there was so sound, and with the strength of excitement he forced the door.

Lou was sleeping; and the lurid light fell upon a pallid, tear stained face.

No time could be lost, and wrapping about the slight form some of the bed clothing, he clasped her to his heart and rushed down the stairs.

Not a moment too soon, for at that instant the roof fell in with an awful crash, and the forked flames darted high in the air.

Then a wild scream above the noise of the fire, and Nina Sutherland appeared at her window, her long black tresses floating about her shoulders, her face livid with terror.

The halls were in flames now; no one could reach her save from the window. Certain death was behind her; if she sprang from that second story window it seemed equally certain. The only ladder at hand was far too short, but placing Lou, who was still unconscious, upon the grass, Gerald essayed to save the frightened girl by climbing the short ladder and telling her to throw herself into his arms.

She waited there, half dazed with terror, till the flames burst open the door, and then with a wild scream she sprang from the window; but she missed the strong arms held out for her and fell to the ground.

She was unconscious and Gerald bore her to a place of safety.

A few moments more and the grand old pile fell in smouldering ruins, and the owner of Beechmont with his family were homeless.

Mr. Winthrop could be brave for himself, but for his family shelter must be found, and Gerald Alden offered the shelter of his roof.

The proffered hospitality was gladly accepted, and the following morning a group quaintly clad in garments borrowed from Gerald's mother, gathered about the breakfast table of the Aldens.

Lou was pale, but self possessed. Nina was fitful and nervous from her fall, though not seriously injured. She was irritable from the loss of her elegant wardrobe, while a feeling of conscious shame at her duplicity the previous night made her hang her head in confusion.

A whispered request from Gerald as he passed Lou in the hall, for an interview in the library made her blue eyes flash, but she followed him in silence.

"May I ask your reason for canceling our engagement?" he questioned, as he proffered a chair which she did not accept.

"Your own fickleness; you cannot keep troth with me when your heart is given to another," Lou replied in a tone of intense emotion.

"My heart has never strayed from its allegiance," Gerald responded earnestly, and Lou Winthrop repeated Nina's words.

"It is a vile fabrication!" Gerald exclaimed indignantly, "and if you believe me we will renew our vows."

And without opposition he replaced on Lou's finger the diamond engagement ring that she had torn off so hastily a few hours before.

And the second engagement was very short. Beechmont was in ashes. As his wife Lou would have a right to give a home to her father and mother, and they were married at once.

There was no wedding reception, and only the two families were present, but restored love rendered it a happy occasion.

Nina Sutherland was not present at the marriage, for enraged at the failure of her plans, and the discovery of her treachery, she returned to her southern home, and never afterward visited the friend whom she had made such a pretense of loving.

Not Used to It.

A well-known real estate dealer of Detroit has for several years driven a slab-sided old horse before one of the worst-looking buggies on wheels. The harness is never greased, the vehicle never washed, and the long-haired equine has'nt been tickled with a curry-comb for years. The other day some friends of the agent decided on an improvement. The rig was taken from in front of his office to a livery stable, where the horse was brushed, the harness blackened, and the buggy washed. Along towards night he came out of his office, started for the horse, stopped and looked around, and presently called a policeman across the street and asked:

"Do you know my rig?"

"Yes."

"Did you see any one drive off with it?"

"No. This looks like your horse. He's been here for two hours."

"I declare, but this is my Tom, though I don't remember the buggy."

"Why, sir, it looks as if somebody had been cleaning the whole thing up for you," observed the officer.

"So it does, but I don't thank 'em for it. I wish people would mind their own business. When I want my buggy washed I'll give orders myself."

He untied the horse, climbed in and started off, but all of a sudden the animal shook his head, made a break for the sidewalk, and the buggy brought up against a hitching post with the loss of a wheel. Luckily for the agent, some one caught the horse before he could do further damage.

"Now, then, somebody has got to pay for this?" shouted the man, as he climbed down. "Everybody knows this horse to be as gentle as a lamb, and I've had this buggy fourteen years. A gang of scoundrels go and meddle with the rig, and this accident is the consequence! I'll put the detectives on 'em within an hour, and I'll make the whole caboodle wish they had never been born."

Ocean Depths and Mountain Heights.

If it be remembered that the greatest depth of the ocean is only about 5 miles and that the height of the highest mountain is likewise about 5 miles above the level of the sea, while the globe itself has a diameter of 8,000 miles, the comparative insignificance of all the surface inequalities of the earth is at once forced on our attention. A circle 66 feet in diameter having on its surface a depression of 1 inch, or a globe 1 foot in diameter with a groove on its surface one-sixtieth of an inch in depth, would represent on a true scale the greatest inequality of mountain height and ocean depth on the surface of the earth. Misconceptions often arise, and erroneous conclusions are frequently arrived at when these proportions are not rigidly borne in mind. But, unimportant as these surface features may appear when viewed with reference to the diameter of the earth, or to the superficial area of an ocean several thousand miles in extent, still to the geologist and physical geographer the elevations and depressions, foldings and dislocations, vertical and lateral, which form these inequalities, are truly gigantic, immense, profound; and the more they are studied the more do they appear to be the result of changes taking place in a very definite and orderly manner in the course of the earth's developmental history.

Incoming cows should have a limited diet of dry hay, with a little bran, for a few weeks previous to calving.

PHOTOS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Public People's Pictures Sought by Tourists and Strangers---How They Sell.

Washington is the leading market of this country for photographs of distinguished men. An avenue dealer whose sales amount up into the thousands annually told me recently that his only customers were tourists and strangers. "Washington people," said he, "rarely interest themselves in such matters. They meet public men at every turn. Their faces are as familiar to them as any other citizen of the Captitol. For this reason, I presume, there is but little demand for such pictures. Who sells best? Oh, Cleveland, of course. That is true of all Presidents during the period of their incumbency. Cleveland sells better than either Arthur, Garfield, or Hayes. He was not so well-known to the country at large as his more immediate predecessors, which, I dare say, accounts for it in part. Of the cabinet, Garland's pictures are the most in demand. He is personally a very popular man. The other members of the cabinet sell about even."

"Do you experience much difficulty in procuring sittings from public men?"

"Not as a rule. Such men as Edmunds and Sherman are hard to get, but this arises not so much from a reluctance to sit as from the fact that they are busy men and find it difficult to spare the time."

"Do you find much vanity among this class of men?"

"Very little. The most of them are plain, business-like people, who get photographed to satisfy the demands of their friends. That is about the only interest they show in the matter. Good looks have little to do with selling such pictures. To tell you the truth, the best-looking men are the least called for. You may not know it, but handsome men are seldom great statesmen, with, of course, an occasional exception now and then. The man's position, his character, his association with passing events—these are what sell his pictures. Gen. Logan, for example, is not a handsome man, but his pictures are always in demand, notwithstanding the fact that nearly every one became familiar with his features during the campaign. Sheridan sells well, too. He and Gen. Sherman are the only army officers whose pictures we keep constantly in stock.

"No, Blaine and Grant do not sell well at this time. They were both in public life so long that their photographs became very common. Hendrick's picture was but little called for. I could never understand that. He was very popular in a certain sense, but, somehow his pictures had no 'go.' A group picture of the supreme court is selling constantly and well. The lawyers who come here want it, and dealers all over the country send for it. Photographs of Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Carlisle are also in great demand. They sell better than the pictures of any other ladies. The Chinese minister also goes quite freely. Lee, Jeff Davis, and Joe Johnson are sometimes called for—Davis the least of the three. Red Cloud's pictures sold well at one time, and so did the pictures of Spotted Tail and Sitting Bull. But there is no stability in such booms. The newspaper cuts usually satisfy public curiosity with regard to such people, and after a few weeks or months they are forgotten entirely."

WONDERFUL DINERS.

Mackay, Vanderbilt, Gould and Morton Criticised by Ochiltree.

"Few rich men know how to live," said Colonel Tom Ochiltree as he finished a dish of terrapin and tackled a canvas-back duck in the cozy rooms of the Carleton Club, Boston. "Of all the wealthy men I ever knew, John W. Mackay, the bonanza king, is the best diner. Every day while in New York he has six plates spread in a private dining-room in the Hoffman House, and friends who drop in are invited to partake of that which does their hearts good. I suppose Mr. Mackay spends from $60 to $100 every day for his evening meal, and it is as fine as can be procured.

"Next to him comes Robert Garrett. He knows how to eat, and can order as fine a meal for as reasonable a price as any man I ever knew.

"Levi P. Morton is also a remarkably good liver. He gives the touch of great style to his meal, and, in Paris, kept a table more noted for its delicacies than any other, perhaps, except Rothschild's.

"Vanderbilt lived like a laborer, fed on coarse food and never knew anything about the charms of the dinner table. He rarely had friends around his board and ate his meals without much zest.

"Jay Gould was the most envious man at the table I ever saw. He eats a little of everything, and seems to have no idea of a meal except to get it down as quick as possibly. Just think of it; I have seen him eat griddle cake with molasses on it with his fish, and do many other equally absurd things.

"The dinner table is the place where the cares of life should be laid aside and digestion given a chance by chat and long waits between the courses.

"A man who shovels his food in almost always has dyspepsia. Most rich men have so long made the dinner table simply a waiting place for food and water, like a stage station along the roadside, that when they have the means to buy a good meal they have lost the capacity to enjoy it."

—Scant drapings have had their day. One better have none, putting all of the material into a full plain skirt, than to make one width of double-width material, two of single, sufficient for the back draping; it will hang in a skimpy, ungraceful way, perfectly abhorrent in the matter of good taste.

—Among the most elegant winter goods are those in patterns of the finest of wool, with borders of velvet or plush in stripe, the stripes graduating or the vario is parts of the suit. Some goods have the long napped plush quite furry in appearance. The effect of a finished suit of these fabrics is gorgeous.

FASHION NOTES.

—A great change has quietly taken place in hairdressing fashions.

—Corduroy and cord de la reine (ribbed velveteen) have latterly found many admirers. To have one of these skirts one must exercise taste. The thought of trimming as one would plain velvet or fine cloth even is superfluous. The skirt may have folds across the front, if one is tall, with a coat polonaise draped away from the basque point, while the back should be gracefully looped in small poufs at the top, the rest of the skirt hanging in full, graceful folds.

—We advise all dressmakers either skilled in the art or amateurs, never to cut a waist lining lengthwise of the goods, which is to say, that the silesia should be unfolded and the pattern laid on so that the neck and bottom portions of the basque will be on the selvage. Cut in this way, the waist will keep in shape perfectly for the reason that silesia will not give at all lengthwise while even in the best quality will stretch somewhat across the width.

—I saw the most delicious bonnet the other day that I ever beheld. The sweet thing was in sealskin and is called the "Manon." There were no strings, and the trimming consisted of a lovely spray of moss rosebuds and a knot of pale pink and apple-green ribbons, matching the tints of the rosebuds. These ribbons were placed upright in the front of the bonnet with the flowers comin gout from behind them, and their lovely tones of pink and green contrasted beautifully with the warm brown of the sealskin. A small paste buckle, through which a morsel of pink ribbon had been run, was the sole ornament of the back, and a simple buckle nestled among the ribbons in front.

—Fashionable ladies, tired of the high styles, are gradually wearing the Catogan braid or wavy curls low on the neck, worn by the London and Parisian ladies last winter. The Puritan style of haircutting, close all over the head and shaped in saucer bang on the forehead, which was quite a favorite with sporting ladies, has been eagerly adopted by our shop girls, perhaps because it saves time. This style is not worn any more in Europe, and the sooner it is discountenanced here the better for our fair countrywomen. The back hair for daily wear is dressed in Catogan braid about two inches from the nape of the neck, looped up, and a figure 8 made of wavy tresses on the crown close to the front curls.

—A bridal toilet of white faille and moire has a faille skirt, trimmed in front with a deep lace flounce, draped on the left side under a bunch of orange blossoms. This flounce reaches to about the centre of the skirt. Above this is the moire apron. It is plaited to the belt and raised high on the right side. The moire waist opens in shawl shape over a faille plastron, which buttons down the middle. Around the plastron is a moire plaiting. The same trimming is around the neck. It becomes very narrow as it is taken over the point in front of the waist. The straight collar is of moire. The long, tight fitting sleeves have a narrow fringe of orange blossoms around the wrist. The moire train is very long. The hair is dressed with a bunch of orange blossoms, placed in the centre of the head under the long malines tulle veil. The slippers worn are of white satin and the stockings of white silk.

—Among the specially dressy fancy muffs those that are made of lace and velvet are the most delicate, and if properly made the most attractive. They are very small, the strip of foundation being about eleven inches wide by nineteen inches long. This strip is sewed together at the ends, a sheet of wadding of the same size is tacked to it, and the outside material, which is cut about twelve inches wide by twenty inches long, is joined at the ends and drawn over the lining and wadding. The outside and lining should be joined in a shirred seam slightly drawn up at the end of the muff. If lace is to be used, it may be set in a jabot either down the front half of the muff on each end, or all around the ends, according to fancy. One side is, however, quite sufficient, as the muff is slightly flattened, and is pinched up in the middle of the upper side and held in place by a few strong stitches making the muff not over six or seven inches wide on the upper side, and bringing the lace on the ends together in the middle of the muff. A large bow of ribbon is set at this point. The ends of the ribbon may be folded in points and finished with rosary beads or little balls of flossy silk. Sometimes a rosette bow of ribbon about one inch wide is used, making several ends to finish with beads or tassels.

—The most suitable materials for skating costumes are woolens and furs. No color would seem to show off fur so well as dark green, and, moreover, it is generally becoming. One of the newest skating dresses has a full underskirt, the over one simply attached to the basque of the bodice in wide plaits to the edge of the skirt, opening on one side to show a panel of the astrakhan, one revers of the same fur crossing the bodice, which fitted closely; a straight collar and cuffs of the same. The fine green cloth of which the dress was made, had been applied to the hat, which had a pointed crown, was bordered with astrakhan and looped with cord. Another skating dress was of dark blue cloth, much in the same fashion, only it was trimmed with otter; this fur on the bodice, arranged like a yoke and epaulettes, just giving the necessary warmth; it appeared again at the waist, simply covering the point, and as a wide panel at the side. An original idea which might be applied to a skating, or to any other dress, is lining one colored cloth with another, cutting the upper away and making the figure thus formed part of the braiding; red and blue, black and white, look well thus. A capote is the sort of shaped headgear that is best suited to skating; it fits the head closely, and in case of a fall is not hard. The hussar caps of fur are trim and adapted to the purpose.

HORSE NOTES.

—Belle B., b. m., by Billet, started 71 times and won 12 races in 1885.

—The net profits of the Rochester (N. Y.) August meeting was $8870.

—Abe Perry will probably have charge of the Memphis division of Ed. Corrigan's stable

—Isaac Lewis and John Crittenden will ride for J. & J. Swigert's Stockwood Stable next season.

—Mr. Case says that Jay-Eye-See will be trained the coming season, and that he will try to beat 2.08¾.

—The famous trotting stallion Smuggler, record 2.15¼, and several of his get will be sold at auction in March.

—The pacer Gideon, record 2.29½, was recently purchased by G. H. Martin from Mr. White, of New York.

—Robert Steel has purchased of B. J. Tracy, Lexington, Ky., the ch. f. Ninette, foaled 1885 by Nutwood, dam by Daniel Lambert.

—James D. Burt, of Chicago, has sold the b. m. Sarah B., record 2.19½, by Gooding's Champion, to a private gentleman for $2500.

—Charles Hill's s. m. Milkmaid beat Joe Morrow's s. g. Buckskin in a match trot to sleigh for $100 at New York on Wednesday.

—The trotter Joe Ripley, record 2.25, and Marvel, 2.28, by Messenger Chief, are being wintered at St. Augustine, Fla., the ancient city, where they can enjoy the sea breeze.

—It is reported that the Dwyer Brothers have sold for exportation to Demerara, Central America, the br. f. Miss Palmeer, foaled 1882, by imp. Billet, dam Belle Palmer, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

—The Canadian Minister of Customs has decided to place a nominal valuation upon American trotting horses crossing the line, the amount of duty to be refunded, less 10 per cent., when the animals recross.

—W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., has sold to Hon. Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass., the b. m. Abbess, dam of Steinway, 2.25¾, by Albion, for $1750, and a chestnut colt by Wilson's Mambrino Patchen, dam the dam of Jerome Turner, 2.17½, for $750.

—The trotter Frank S., for which a trial of 2.21¼ is claimed, was killed at Point Edwards on his way from the States to the Ottawa (Ont.) and other ice meetings. The horse fell over a truck as he was being loaded. He was owned by D. N. Stewart.

—Percy Talbert, son of the late A. S. Talbert, of Lexington, Ky., has sold to S. H. Rundel, Danbury, Conn., the b. c. Quartermaster, by Alcyone, dam by Sentinel; second dam the dam of King Wilkes, 2 22½, and Casearilla 2.25½. Price, $3000.

—"Lucky" Baldwin's Santa Anita Stud, Los Angeles, Cal., claims the first foal of the year in a bay filly by Gano, dam Glenita, by imp. Glenelg, foaled January 3. The first Eastern foal reported came on January 11, at D. D. Wither's Brookdale Stud, Monmouth county, N. J., a bay colt, by Tom Ochiltree, dam imp. Cyclone.

—Hon. Leland Stanford, of California, will send from Palo Alto Stock Farm to New York early in May about 100 head of trotting stock, all bred by himself, for sale at auction. Seventy-five will be the get of Electioneer. The remainder will be samples of the get of General Benton, Piedmont (2.17½), and Clay, son of Electioneer.

—The Dwyer Brothers report that all their horses are doing well, which means that the favorite for the Withers, Portland, is in good shape. They have also Inspector B and Buffalo in the stake, and with three such good ones will give their backers a good run for their money It is too soon to speculate, however. Turfmen and admirers of racing will remember the Withers of last year. Goano was a great winter favorite. The Dwyers' Richmond followed him close in the betting, and St. Augustine had an army of followers. What happened? After a bank-full of money had been squandered on the above-named horses, an unknown colt from California, named Tyrant, won the race in the hollowest style and repeated his victory in the Belmont. There are many fresh ones in the Withers, including the great filly Biggonetti, and in addition there are several that never started in a race, and their qualities are as yet unknown. When April comes along and the colts are getting into form, it will be time enough to make predictions about the Withers and the Belmont.

—An article recently published in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* predicts that neither Freeland, Modesty nor Lizzie Dwyer, the three best of Corrigan's stable, will be at their best next season. On seeing the article Mr. Corrigan said: "I will match one of the three named against any horse in America for $10,000 and give weight to his opponent, whatever horse it might be, and would make a present to get him the match." And, further, he said he would agree that neither Rogers should train nor Murphy ride his horse, nor did he say this because he did not consider them first-class in their business, for, if he had not considered them both competent and honest, neither could have worked for him two seasons. "But," said he, "there are those to be found equally good," and that he had depended on his judgement when he had engaged them, and expected to do so still in engaging others.

—Pierre Lorillard's Rancocas Stud has 85 brood mares, of which 11 are imported, 21 are by Lexington, 7 are by Australian, 7 are by Leamington, and 8 young mares by Mortemer, some of which are not yet bred. Last season there were 62 mares bred, of which 21 missed, quite a number of the Lexington mares being quite advanced in years. Of the 41 foals dropped there were 26 by Mortemer, 13 colts and the same number of fillies, of which 1 colt and 4 fillies have since died. Five are by Duke of Magneta, 3 colts and 2 fillies; 5 are by imp. Hurrah, 3 colts, (1 of which has died) and 2 fillies; 3 are by Saxon, 2 colts and 1 filly. One, a filly, is by Iroquois, and 1 colt by Iroquois or Mortemer has since died.

A TRRRIBLE CONFESSION.

A PHYSICIAN PRESENTS SOME STARTLING FACTS.

Can it be that the Danger Indicated is Universal,

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers entire:

To the Editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

SIR:—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that *I had no pain* in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation, another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death! Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly! My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a *good sign* for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfilment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe *more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys.* This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to verify it fully. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and the other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence, if at all by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease.

As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances.

I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all the professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

HOUSEHOLD.

LEMON MARMALADE.—To make lemon marmalade slice the lemons very thin, only taking out the seeds; add three pints of cold water to each pound of fruit, after being cut in pieces, let it stand twenty-four hours; boil it until tender, pour into an earthern bowl until the following day, weigh it, and to every pound of boiled fruit add one and one-half pounds of lump sugar; boil the whole together until the syrup jellies and the chips are rather transparent.

BEEF SOUP.—Take a shank of beef with plenty of meat upon it, put over in cold water, and boil five or six hours, the day before using. The next day skim off the grease, put the jelly in soup kettle and one hour before serving add turnips, carrots, onions, cabbage and potatoes chopped fine in quantity desired; a few tomatoes and a little celery improves it. Season with salt and pepper, and drop in a few noodles. Three tablespoonfuls of rice may be added with the vegetables.

NOTHING tarnishes silver more quickly then rubbing the ring around the neck of a fruit jar being enough to color a whole closet full of silver in one night. Coal gas is also inimical to bright silver or plated ware, but a lump of gum camphor in a closet will do much to protect the goods. Silver spoons, discolored by contact with cooked eggs, are easily brightened by rubbing with common salt.

PRESERVING CELERY DURING WINTER.—Take a box five or six feet long, twelve inches wide and twenty to twenty-four inches deep. Put in three inches of sand or soil and stand the celery upon this closely packed to exclude the air. Celery thus treated will keep well until March. This method was first recommended by Peter Henderson.

MOUCHOIR CASES.—Get two Japanese tidies, without trimming; around each sew narrow black velvet, attaching it with "herring-bone" stitch on the edges. Next make a puff of satin about an inch and one-half wide, connect the two tidies back to back with the puff, then a portion of the satin over the top, so as to form the before mentioned parts into a bag; attach strings either to draw or remain stationary.

EGG SAUCE.—One cup of chicken broth, heated and thickened, with tablespoonful of butter rolled thickly in flour; poured over two beaten eggs; boiled one minute, with tablespoonful parsley stirred in; then seasoned and poured upon pounded yelks of two boiled eggs placed in bottom of bowl. Stir up, and it is ready.

MOST farmers feed corn to everything. Corn to the cows, corn to the colts, and corn to the pigs. What were oats made for? For all young animals. Corn is good to fatten grown-up animals and to be a part food to fatten young ones. Very little of it should be used for food for young animals, as it does not contain enough of the elements to make a perfect body.

A GOOD way to roast a spare rib is to crack the bones in the middle, fold over and stuff with regular turkey dressing; sew it up with a stout thread, put into the dripping pan and put in a coffeecup of water; sprinkle pepper and salt over the meat, and let it cook until tender and brown. Then it is so that each side will be equally brown.

RAILROAD CAKE.—One cup sugar, one tablespoonful of butter beaten to a cream, three eggs beaten to a froth, one cup flour, three tablespoonfuls sweet milk, one tablespoonful creamof ta rtar, half a teaspoonful soda, half teaspoonful salt.

A REFRESHING DRINK IN FEVERS. Put a little sage, two sprigs of balm, and a little sorrel into a stone jar, having first washed and dried them. Peel thin a small lemon, slice it, and put a small piece of the peel in; then pour in three pints of boiling water. Sweeten, and cover it close.

In the Hospitals.

Baltimore and Philadelphia hospital physicians are prescribing the new proprietary medicine, Red Star Cough Cure. It contains neither morphia, opium or any other injurious ingredients. The price is only 25 cents.

He who resolves to deal with none but honest men, must leave off dealing.

EXPRESSES HIS GRATITUDE.—Albert A. Larson, of Kirkman, Ia., writes to the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam: "I firmly believe my wife would have died of consumption, if not for the timely use of your Balsam." Price 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle, at Druggists.

When a great man stoops or trips, the small men around him become greater

A cow should always be taught to allow anyone to milk her either man or woman, and for this reason it is best to change about in milking occasionally, so that the cow will not become too much accustomed to one person's attention.

SCIENCE IS APPROACHING the cure of consumption—a disease caused by a deposit from the blood of impure matter in the lungs. For stimulating a healthy action the spleen, liver, kidneys and skin, organs which remove waste and poisonous matter, no remedy is equal to DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

AVOCADO PEARS, commonly called "alligator," are delicious for breakfast or lunch. Quarter them, and remove the pulp with a silver knife; spread it on slices of bread, and season with salt and pepper to taste.

Scrofula, salt rheum, all humors, boils, pimples, and diseases of the blood, general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh and rheumatism, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Take it now. 100 Doses One Dollar.

If shade is excessive about the house thin out some trees.

The Indians have at last made a rapid and gigantic stride towards civilization. They advocate the use of Carboline, the great Petroleum Hair producer; it gives them an additional chance to collect scalps.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy, is the best bred in the company.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. *Try them.*

Beauty and death make each other seem purer and lovelier, like snow and moonlight.

Petroleum V. Nasby.

D. R. Locke, Petroleum V. Nasby, editor Toledo "Blade," writes: "I had on a forefinger of my right hand one of those pleasant pets, a "run-round." The finger became inflamed to a degree unbearable and swollen to nearly twice its natural size. A friend gave me HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, and in twenty minutes the pain had so much subsided as to give me a fair night's rest, which I had not had before for a week. The inflammation left the finger in a day. I consider it a most valuable article.

Heaven will be more than you ever dreamed it to be.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

The barber should be made to pay his poll-tax.

ANY man looks like a sloven with run-over heels. Lyon's Heel Stiffners keep boots straight, 25c.

There is no sky without its cloud—no gold without its alloy.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

—THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, **Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food**, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

MR. CHAS. THOMAS, Editor of *Herald*, Chambersburg, Pa., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia. It increased my appetite and removed the trouble."

MR. J. E. JEFFERIS, Photographer, 168 Main St., Norfolk, Va., says: "I suffered greatly from a severe case of Dyspepsia—and derived no benefit from various treatments. I used Brown's Iron Bitters, and my health was fully restored."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. **Take no other.** Made only by **BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.**

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Men and Women who have from one to two hours spare time per day, can easily earn from $5 to $10 per week, if they will act as our Agent for the sale of an article valuable for every household. Applicants will please give the name of one or two parties as reference, and address

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83 MERCER STREET, New York

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

PAY WHEN CURED. Having sufficient confidence in our ability and the willingness of mankind to pay when the cure is made, we cure all chronic diseases and ask no pay for our professional services until after the cure is effected. Describe your cases fully and send stamp for instructions. Address **Dr. B. D. BAKER. Box 104. Buffalo, N. Y.**

Face, Hands, Feet, and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Blk Heads, Scars, Pitting & their treatment Dr. John Woodbury, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N.Y. Est'b'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

Special arrangements and extra terms secured by addressing APPOMATTOX, Box 179, Phila., Pa

To make dairying, as in all other business, a success, the dairyman must be a reading man. Read everything touching on the subject; it will be time well spent.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

TRADE RED STAR MARK.

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

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THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Many horses have a habit of sleeping standing. It is not a good one, and horses should be broken of it if possible.

What Would the World Do

without woman? asks the essayist who starts out to say something new on this oft-treated subject. Of course, the human element of the world would not exist without woman, so the question is gratuitous. It would have been far more sensible to ask: What would the world do without the salvation of woman, without a panacea for her physical ills and a cure for her peculiar diseases? In a word, what would the world do without Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the great remedy for female weaknesses? It is indispensable for the ills of womankind.

The vigorous idea keeps warm, though wrapped in few words.

Nightmare,

sick-headache, depression of spirits, and want of ambition are symptoms of a diseased liver. The lungs, stomach, and bowels are all in sympathy. Life is only a living death. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" acts upon the torpid liver, and effectually removes all these difficulties and disorders. Nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper all disappear.

Engraving on Glass.—The hard point for inscribing and engraving rare stones is doubtless older than the lathe, and was certainly used in engraving glass during classical and mediæval times. The Flemish, Dutch, and Germans, within the last three centuries, used it with great success, as testified by examples of their work still remaining. Diamond or other hard stone points—similar to those used by some glass carvers of the present—may be employed in engraving glass and handled in the same way as ordinary gravers for metal or wood. The glass should be coated with a mixture of gum and milk, on which, when dry, a pattern may be drawn or transferred previous to engraving. Very fine line and hatching and stipple effects can be produced by this method. Some of the specimens in the Slade collection of the British museum are exquisitely done. The great drawback to such engraving, when delicately finished, is that it cannot be well seen unless it is held close to the eye and in a good light.

Professor James Warren is announced as the inventor of a new process of reducing ores by the aid of electricity. While examining a piece of gold-bearing quartz the Professor accidentally let it fall into one of the dynamos, which was in motion at the time. On looking for the piece of quartz the next day he found it in the dynamo, and, to his surprise, the gold in the quartz had been melted and had run to one side of the rock, forming a beautiful button. He immediately instituted a series of experiments and succeeded in evolving a process by which gold, silver and copper can be instantly smelted from concentrations by a powerful electric shock, almost equaling in intensity a stroke of lightning. The successful application of this process to other ores, as lead and antimony, is also expected.

In countries having marked winter seasons earthquakes are found to be more frequent in winter than in summer. Dr. Knott, of the Seismological Society of Japan, finds only two possible meteorological reasons for this—one being the stress of accumulated snow and the other that of high barometric pressure during the cold season.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Let not the stream of your life be a murmuring stream.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Religion is the homage which the intellect pays to the feelings.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Burned at the steak.—The fingers of the girl who was frying it.

The most scientific compound for the cure of coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles is Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure. It is pleasant, prompt and safe. 50 cents and $1.

The best way to condemn bad traits is by practicing good ones.

Invigorate, renew, and beautify the hair by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

For sick and nervous headaches, constipation, and liver troubles, take Ayer's Pills.

HOME-MADE FRENCH BREAD.—Wash perfectly clean half a pound of potatoes, and then steam them without removing the skins. Mash them thoroughly with half a pint of flour, half a pint of tepid water and half an ounce of salt. When well mixed, put away in a place where the temperature is 78 degrees of Fahrenheit for one hour. Then add and mix with it half a pint of good yeast and put away in the same place for nine hours. It may require somewhat longer than nine hours, or a little less, but it may be known in this way: the compound will, after a while, gradually and slowly foam for some time and then begin to fall; as soon as it begins to fall, mix a little tepid water with it, and strain through a sieve; throw away potato skins and eyes; mix what is strained with two pounds of flour and sufficient tepid water to make an ordinary dough. Put it away again in the same place until it cracks on the top, which will occur in about an hour. Then put six pounds of flour on the pasteboard and make a hole in the centre place in this a little tepid water and cracked dough; salt to taste; knead the whole well with water enough to make an ordinary dough. To knead it well it is necessary to raise the dough, or part it, and then throw it back with force on the paste-board. The more the dough is kneaded the lighter the bread. Then shape the loaves, let rise, and bake in a quick oven. To shape loaves of French bread, divide the dough, as soon as kneaded, in as many parts as you want loaves; then knead each part, one after the other, so as to form a ball; then, by rolling and pulling it, give it an elongated, sausage-like shape. A pound loaf can be made one and a half feet long as well as four inches; it will, of course, be narrower and thinner and have more crust.

COURTESY TOWARD OUR OWN HOUSEHOLD.—One thing to remember, to have your home, every-day table, just as attractive as the one to which you invite your honored guest. It pays to exert one's self for one's family. They never lose sight of it. Ten to one if the honored guest, tired with social courtesies, will never forget you in a day, or only remember your little affair as a debt to be paid back some time. We do not under-estimate the duty of hospitality, but we do think we are more likely to err in the lack of the courtesy toward our own household. Be hospitable to them, we pray, thereby some of you may entertain angels unawares.

Everything is allowable in office, except leaving it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This successful medicine is a carefully-prepared extract of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known to medical science as Alteratives, Blood Purifiers, Diuretics, and Tonics, such as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Wild Cherry Bark and other selected roots, barks and herbs. A medicine, like anything else, can be fairly judged only by its results. We point with satisfaction to the glorious record Hood's Sarsaparilla has entered for itself upon the hearts of thousands of people who have personally or indirectly been relieved of terrible suffering which all other remedies failed to reach. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

VINEGAR BITTERS

is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system.

In Vinegar Bitters there is vitality but no alcoholic or mineral poison.

Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Vinegar Bitters allays feverishness. It relieves, and in time cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and similar painful diseases.

Vinegar Bitters cures Constipation and prevents Diarrhœa.

Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS to heal the sick.

Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be read by every child and youth in the land.

Any two of the above books mailed free on receipt of four cents for registration fees.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., 532 Washington St., N.Y.

CATARRH

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Head.
Allays Inflammation.
Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste Smell, Hearing.
A POSITIVE CURE.
Cream Balm
has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use.

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Not Like Other Kinds.

HOP PLASTERS act instantly when applied. Try them for Backache, Pain in the side, Stitches, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sore and weak chest, and all local aches and pains. So soothing and strengthening to weak and tired parts. Composed of nature's best known remedies. Virtues of fresh Hops, Burgundy's Pitch and Canada Balsam. Sold everywhere 25c., 5 for $1 00. HOP PLASTER COMPANY, Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.*
INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, the successful specialist. Ease at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by hundreds of cures. Main Office, 931 Arch St., Phila. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 2729 North Fifth St., 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays

WELL BORING AND ROCK DRILLING MACHINES. Tools for all kinds of Well making. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

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"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH"
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always reliable. Beware of Worthless Imitations. "Chichester's English" are the best made. Indispensable TO LADIES. Inclose 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials, etc., in letter sent you by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2807 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa. **PILLS!**

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CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma.

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

Malaria in its Various Forms.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists; $1 a bottle.

Dr. Radway's Pills,

For **DYSPEPSIA** and for the cure of all the disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Piles, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N.Y.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

25 CENTS for Cough — 25 CENTS for Croup

COLDS COUGHS CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS CROUP — THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Cough or Croup REMEDY.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It Contains no Opium in Any Form.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is Three Size Bottles, Price 25 Cents, 50 Cents and $1 Per Bottle. The 25-Cent Bottles are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a Cough or Croup Remedy. Those desiring a remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE should secure the large $1 bottles.

Price, 25c., 50c. and $1 per Bottle.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility*, loss of *Vitality* and *Manhood*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in *sealed envelope* mailed free, by addressing **VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.**

BAUGH'S PHOSPHATE

TRADE MARK $25

Contains the Life and Essence of Animal Bones. We are selling **Baugh's Strictly Pure Raw Bone Meal, also Baugh's Ready Dissolved Pure Animal Bones, at very Low Prices.** It would surprise farmers to know how very low they can procure these brands direct from us. Send your name and address, and we will mail you our Phosphate Guide. **BAUGH & SONS, 20 So. Del. Ave. Philada., Pa.**

LE PAGE'S GLUES

Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c., *for all kinds of fine work.* At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over

1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH.

Pronounced strongest glue known.

TWO GOLD MEDALS, *London, 1883, New Orleans, 1885.*

If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can. FREE.

CONTAINS NO ACID — LE PAGE'S CARRIAGE GLUE FOR MECHANICS — READY FOR USE.

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WORMS

In the human body ERADICATED by using **CLARK'S WORM SYRUP!** INFALLIBLE! An old-time remedy. Safe and effectual in its action. Price 25 cents a bottle. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated 'ECLIPSE' HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, cannot be Slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List.

J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED. An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the seldom.

A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

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Write L. Bingham, Washington, D. C.

MITCHELL'S PERFORATED BELLADONNA PLASTERS cure all Aches and Pains. Sure Remedy for that COLD SPOT between the shoulders. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

MORPHINE Chloral and Opium Habits EASILY CURED; ADVICE FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER

Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A Sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 25 cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., FEB. 10 1886.

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THE KUSTARS OF RUSSIA.

THEIR LABOR A RELIABLE SOURCE OF INDUSTRIAL WEALTH.

Humble Workers Who are Outside the Pale of Statistics—The Extent and Variety of Kustar Occupations—Facts of Interest.

The terms industry and manufacture are in a general sense synonomous, but in Russia, Norway, Sweden, and some parts of Germany a distinction must be made in a statistical point of view. The Russian domestic or home industries, based upon the labor of entire families, and conducted during the long winter term when the peasants are not engaged in agricultural or other out-door pursuits, form a subject of wide and deserving interest. It is advisable that manufacturers and others abroad should be informed of this busy underlying element which specifically affects commercial relations with the empire of Russia.

These industries, with which the home manufacturer and the foreign importer have to compete, may be described as supplementary occupations, and the domestic artisan engaged in them is known as a "Kustar." Primitive and for the most part accidental, being determined by local circumstances, they are at all times crude, often hereditary, and in general dependent upon obsolete and primeval appliances for their working. Notwithstanding such disadvantageous conditions, the labor of the Kustar is for Russia one of its most reliable sources of industrial wealth, sufficient to meet the wants and supply the needs of the commonalty of the empire.

THE WARES OF THE KUSTAR.

To the outsider the world of the Kustar is a hidden and unexplored sphere, outside the pale of statistics and apart from association with large factories and counting-rooms. The humble workers strive in their pleasant homes, often far from the sources of supply and demand, throughout the length and breadth of the nation, and form an important element of its internal resources. The wares of the Kustar furnish St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large towns with their requirements, the stores of all dealers containing absolutely Russian products. Boots and shoes are furnished at a cost almost beyond comprehension. In Kimri a pair of calfskin shoes can be purchased at wholesale for 45 cents. Cutlery made by the Kustar has long since surprised Sheffield manufacturers by its ruinously low price. This cutlery holds sway in the markets of the east, and even finds its way to China. Domestic utensils, earthen, metal, porcelain, china and glassware are supplied in overwhelming quantities at prices which prohibit home and foreign competition. In textile productions the extent of Kustar industry is shown in the output of domestic weavings in seven governments where this industry is general, the value being in 1881 $22,500,000.

The manufacture of textile products gives employment to a mass of Kustar population, and is by no means on the wane, in spite of the establishment of manufactories, with which the peasant weavers seem fully able to compete. In articles of toilet and luxury, such as brocades, velvet and lace, the Kustar takes exceptionally high rank. In the manufacture of carpets the women of southern Russia have long been expert; the filigree work of the ancient Italian silversmith is still hereditary in Nijni-Novgorod, and the religious icons of the Russians are well known throughout Europe and the East for their artistic merit; equally ingenious and artistic are the lacquered wares in papier-mache, and the carvin wood and bone, which rival the Swiss. In fact, from these domestic industries all articles necessary in peasant life and the commonalty are supplied, from a sandal, or a nail, or a wheel, up to the sumptuous articles of luxury.

ARTISANS AS WELL AS PEASANTS.

The labor of the Russian peasants does not engage more than one-half the year in agricultural pursuits; therefore it can easily be understood that resort must be had to some supplementary occupation. In the government of Moscow, in 1880, there were 150,000 Kustars engaged at their homes, of whom 50,000 were weavers. In the Kimri district 20,000 are engaged in making shoes; there are a few shoe factories operating German machinery, but they are of small dimensions. Weaving gives employment to the greatest number of domestic workers, and the product ranges from cheap cotton weaving at 4½ to 6 cents per yard up to velvets at $4,50 per yard. Other occupations are nail making, brass and bronze casting, the production of cutlery, locks, saddlery, hardware, domestic utensils, glassware, musical instruments, clocks, papier-mache goods, knit goods, etc.

In the districts lying in the basin of the river Souri a very singular business is pursued—the breeding of cats for the traveling Kustars. These, as hawkers of small wares, travel through the valley from village to village, trafficking for the cats, which they carry off in a bag, and when outside the town they quickly skin their victims and proceed on their way. By this method millions of cat skins annually find their way to the fur centers of the empire. The fact that so large a portion of the Russian peasantry are Kustars as well as agriculturists, operates to suppress efforts to introduce modern manufacturing methods.—Boston Budget.

THE WORKING GIRLS.

A CLASS IN THE COMMUNITY WHO ARE NOT MERE MACHINES.

Two Sides to the Question—Fighting Against Great Odds—Noteworthy Incident of a "Bargain Day"—Server and Served.

There is no class of girls or women in the community who are so little understood as the working girls. People who see them only in that capacity are quite accustomed to consider them as mere machines whose office it is to do their bidding and satisfy their wants. Not that they are at all conscious of this feeling; no one would be more shocked than they if one were to tell them, that and they would inveigh against it most strenuously. Yet, if each one were to sit down and make an analysis of their own thoughts—or perhaps it would be better to say impressions, since they are scarcely well enough defined to be called thoughts—she would see that this assertion is a true one. If, on the other hand, she were to see what the shop girl thought of her, how she had taken what seemed to the girl's self as an accurate mental and moral measurement, she would be astonished and often humiliated.

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION.

There are two sides to all questions, and the shop girl has her opinion of the customer whom she serves over the counter, which is in many cases more correct than the opinion the customer has of her, if she stops to have one.

"I wonder how these girls live!" was the careless remark a thoughtless young woman let drop in the hearing of some of "these girls" one day. "Quite as well as you do" was the reply under the breath of one of them, as the hot blood mounted to her face over this uncalled for unkindness. There was no thought of malice in the first girl's remark. But her sheltered life had nothing in it to indicate what the life of the girl must be who occupied what seemed to her so "public" a position. It never occurred to her that, in many ways, the other girl was cared for as she was, but that necessity compelled her to take her part in the actual bread winning of the family.

As a rule, the girls are self-respecting, upright, honest girls, making the best fight they can in the battle for existence, fighting sometimes in the face of fearful odds, but, as a rule, keeping on the winning side, unless overcome by sickness or other unforeseen calamity.

The shopper is apt to forget that she is but one of hundreds who make demands upon the girls every day. If the day has been, as it often is, a trying and busy one, if the girl's temper has been disturbed, and her nerves rasped until sometimes it seems as though she must cry out in her agony, the late customer does sometimes have to suffer from the indifference of the girl who waits on her. She does not meet with the ready response to her wishes that she expects, she is nettled at the lack of interest, and made impatient by the slowness with which she is served, and, without thinking of what the girl may have had to endure before, she enters complaints of her incompetency, and inveighs loudly and long against the "insufferable sins" of the shop girl.

INCIDENT OF A "BARGAIN DAY."

If she would only stop to think, as one lady did not long since. It had been a "bargain day," widely advertised at one of the city establishments. The store had been crowded from early morning, and their had not been a breathing space for the employes, male or female. Late in the afternoon, during the first lull, a lady entered and asked for a certain article; it was carelessly thrown down to her; she looked at it; it was not quite what she wanted, and she asked for another quality; a quick reply was given her in a not very pleasant tone of voice. Her own anger arose, but, looking quickly up, she caught the tired look in the girl's face, and the gray pallor of her face. She was touched in a moment. Taking a bunch of violets from the belt of her dress, she laid them down before the girl, saying in a kind tone: "You look tired; I wonder if these wont refresh you." The girl looked up in surprise, the blood surged up to her face, the tears rushed to her eyes, and there was a pathetic droop to the mouth. "Thank you," she said, "I am tired, very tired; I am sorry I was cross, but if you knew how every muscle in my body ached." By this time she was ready to give most willing service, and both women were better for the little encounter.

If both classes, the server and the served, could learn from this little incident to be more thoughtful of each other, the way would be made plainer for both. It is a wrong doctrine that teaches that the two are natural enemies; they are not, they are mutual helpers, and it would be better for themselves, for the world generally, if they could come to understand that truth. Each should be more thoughtful of the other; the one should see that her duty to her employer should lead her to give the best service possible in his interest, the other should feel that her duty to humanity demands that she should be thoughtful of the feelings of those who are serving her, and should try to put herself in their place for a little while, and think how she would feel if the positions were reversed.—Boston Herald.

Value of Spirits of Turpentine.

This is one of the most enviable articles in a family, and when it has once obtained a foothold in a house, it is really a necessity, and could ill be dispensed with. Its medicinal qualities are very numerous; for burns it is a quick application and gives immediate relief; for blisters on the hand it is of priceless value, searing down the skin and preventing soreness; for corns on the toes it is useful, and good for rheumatism and sore throats, and it is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits.

Then it is a sure preventive against moths; by just dropping a trifle in the bottom of drawers, chests and cupboards, it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer. It will keep ants and bugs from close and store-rooms by putting a few drops in the corners, and upon the shelves; it is sure destruction to bed bugs, and will effectually drive them away from their haunts, if thoroughly applied to the joints of the bedstead in the spring cleaning time, and injures neither furniture nor clothing; its pungent odor is retained for a long time, and no family ought to be entirely out of a supply at any time of the year.—Cor. Journal of Commerce.

Hair of the Eccentric Man.

The eccentric man has always fine hair, and you never yet saw a man of erratic tendencies, who at the same time had a sound mind, that was not refined in his tastes. Fine hair indicates refinement. You may have noticed that men engaged in intellectual or especially in aesthetic pursuits, where delicacy is required, have invariably fine, luxuriant hair and beard. The same men, as a class, particularly painters, are always remarkable for their personal peculiarities.—Household Words.

——Good assortment of bird cages for sale at Murray's drug store. tf

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

In Beaver county the allowance for feeding prisoners has been reduced to 25 cents a day, and the Sheriff threatens to resign. The Cumberland county Sheriff receives only 20 cents, and there's money in it at that. Other counties finding that they are making their sheriffs rich are also reducing the price of boarding for prisoners.

Of course when a man is sound and well he don't care a copper for all the medicines on the face of the earth. He has no use for it. But when disease is eating his life he wants the right prescriptions and he wants it right away. For that reason all who know what Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is turn to that for help, and it never disappoints them. And it is just as beneficial to new friends as old ones. Pleasant to the palate and gentle in its action. feb

The Humane Society of Pittsburg is at war with Penn'a R. R. Co. for violating the law in reference to shipping cattle. It alleged that cattle are detained on cars without food or water beyond the time limited by law, causing suffering and death. A case is now pending in the Supreme Court.

"Why should not the time come when the name of Dr. David Kennedy shall be associated in the public mind with the purification of the blood, as the name of Harvey now is with its circulation. For certainly no other medical man has done as much good to that end as he has. And it is also important that people should know that the result of his labors are within reach of all in the form of Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy."—Evening Journal. feb

Diptheria and scarlatina prevail to such an alarming extent in portions of Berks county that schools are closed. Numerous deaths have occurred during the past week.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is Used in Lung Troubles.

Dr. Hiram Cadoretio, of Jacksonville, Fla., says: "I have for the last ten months prescribed your Emulsion, to patients suffering from lung troubles, and they seem to be greatly benefited by its use." feb

John Hardsock, of Washington county, was found in the woods with the top of his head blown off. Another victim of the careless handling of a loaded gun.

If a well be poisoned, woe be to those who drink thereat. It is worse to poison the fountain of life for one's self, and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune, or inheritance, this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla frees from the blood, the vital stream, and restores appetite, strength and health.

Dangerous ice gorges have formed in the North and West branches of the Susquehanna and also in the Juniata, and a sudden thaw will cause very great damage.

No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs tending toward consumption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advance stages of disease.

The colored voters of Wilkesbarre intend to nominate and support a municipal ticket composed of men of their own race.

You are not old yet your hair are getting thin. Your friends remark it, your wife regrets it. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop this waste, save your hair and restore the original gloss and color. Exceptionally clean, prevents dandruff, a perfect dressing. feb

Governor Pattison is expected to deliver an address before the Wayne Co. Farmers' Institute on Washington's birthday.

If your liver is out of order, if you are bilious, if you have dispepsia, if you have appetite, do not suffer but take one bottle of Keller's Catarrh Remedy. Try it. See advt.

Philadelphia thus far contributes $8,129.90 the Irish Parliamentary Fund and $13,268.50 to the Grant Memorial Fund.

It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, to whom a bottle of Parker's Tonic would do more good than all the doctors and medicines they ever used. feb

English Servants Calling Each Other.

I was staying once at a little inn near Tintern abbey that I used to frequent, when a coach and four drove up with a party of people who stopped for beer. It was a stately establishment, with liveries and horses all very smart, and I could hear the occupants address each other as "Lady Kitty" and "Sir George," and even "Your Grace" and "Your Excellency." I was new in England then, and looked out of my window to survey the aristocrats. They struck me as rather gay in their dress, and not so subdued in manner as those I had met in society, and when the coach drove off I asked the landlord who they were. "Oh," he replied, "they are the servants of the duke of Beaufort, who lives near here. He has lent them one of his coaches for a holiday."

I asked my own valet about this fashion of names, and he assured me it was common for servants to call each other in this way. Not long afterward I was visiting at a country house, where, one afternoon, the gentlemen went out for a walk. I wanted my hat or my cane, and asked the groom of the chambers to call my man. As he went off I stood waiting at the door and heard him calling my own name through the corridors to summon my man.—Adam Badeau's Letter.

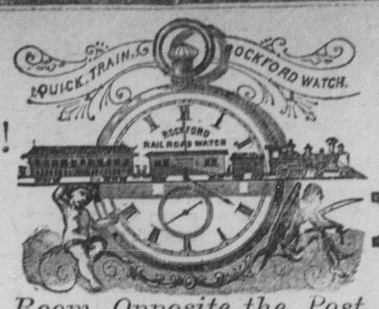
A Trio of Senatorial Cousins.

It is not generally known that Evarts, Sherman, and Hoar are cousins—remote to be sure, but all of them are descendants of that famous jurist and revolutionary patriot, Roger Sherman, one of the first senators from Connecticut. When Evarts and Sherman used to sit together in the cabinet of President Hayes the former often addressed the secretary of the treasury as "Cousin John."—Cor. Inter Ocean.

L OOK! LOOK!

NEW LOCATION! NEW ROOM!

NEW FIXTURES!



New Room Opposite the Post Office.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

E. A. GLENN & Co.,

Have just Received a Large Assortment of

FINE SILVERWARE, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

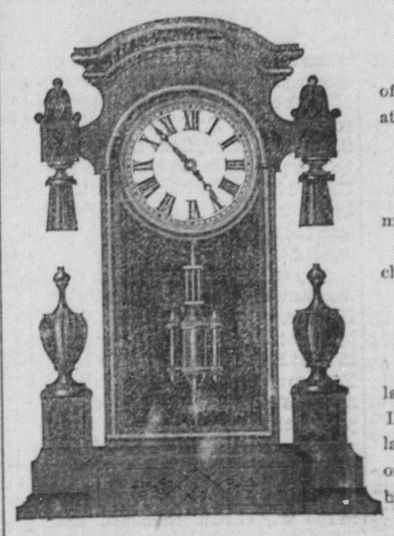
Rings, Pins, Charms, Revolvers, &c. A complete line of CUTLERY at bottom prices. NEW STOCK of

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL SPECTACLES, all Sizes and Numbers.

A fine selection of GOLD & SILVER WATCHES always on hand.

Agency for the celebrated ROCKFORD WATCH. Call and see the new CLIMAX CASE.

SEWING MACHINES.



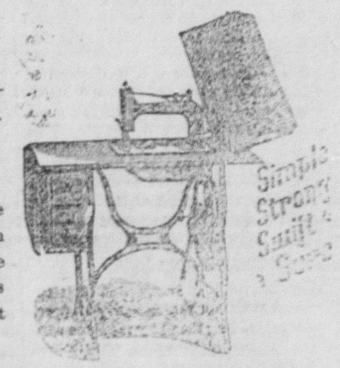
We carry the largest stock of Sewing Machines in the county, made up of the best grade of machines. Among which are the Higharm Davis, with attachments especially adapted for dress makers.

The No. 7 American with the new Button Hole attachment.

The New Home with double feed.

The Household which is an improvement over the Domestic.

We are closing out the Singer machine at reduced figures, from $15 to $20.



Hanging Lamps.

We carry a complete line of these lamps, the Electric and Champion Library Hanging Lamps. Any of these lamps are suited for lighting Churches or other public buildings. Each fount has 50 candle power.

All goods warranted as represented. *J. Q. A. Kennedy, Manager.*

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were blotted, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Maseru, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. R. BODEN, *Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

RAINBOW RUPTURE RELIEF & CURE.

Simple, safe, reliable and a perfect retainer. It is not a TRUSS. Worn Day and Night and its presence forgotten. Send for circular with testimonials from cases of sufferers cured by this appliance. Address Central Medical and Surgical Institute 1020 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Skillful treatment given all Kinds of surgical and medical cases. Wasting diseases and private troubles in male and female our specialty. Be sure to write us before taking treatment elsewhere. Consultation free and invited.

IN THE EARLY SPRING.

FARMERS should top dress their WHEAT with **Baugh's $25 Phosphate.**

TOP DRESSING, especially if followed by fall of snow, is always beneficial.

If your dealer has none of our goods on hand, send your order direct to us.

Book your orders *now* for shipment when you want the goods.

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BAUGH & SONS,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited. Quick Sales, Good Prices and Prompt Returns is our motto. We have excellent facilities for obtaining good prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, (live or dressed,) Lard, Tallow, Cheese, Potatoes, Fruit, (dried or fresh,) Corn, Oats, Hay, Live Stock; in fact, everything the farmer produces, either in car loads or small lots. Tags, stencils and price lists furnished free.

We refer to the editor of this paper. eow

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that [illegible] and tolerated for a long time [illegible]

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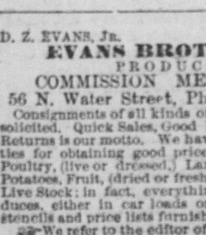

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Is a work of nearly 200 pages, colored plates, 1,000 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best

Flowers and Vegetables,

PRICES OF

SEEDS AND PLANTS,

and how to grow them. Printed in English and German. Price only 10 cents, which may be deducted from the first order.

BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS,

AT HEADQUARTERS.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN,

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CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator facilities can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.

14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

New Arrival of Goods

AT NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER,

Centre Hall,

Have just opened in one of Largest and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS,

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HATS & CAPS,

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HARDWARE.

OILS AND PAINTS

GLASSWARE, QUENNSWARE,

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COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS, FISH

SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS,

EVERYTHING

KEPT IN A WELL REGULATED STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

We offer bargains unsurpassed in this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

All kinds of Produce taken, and Highes Market Prices Paid.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring its color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. All sizes at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The Best Cough Cure you can use.

Recommended by eminent physicians. Popular for its well known properties of purifying the blood and building up the health and strength. It has made wonderful cures of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Throat, Lung, Liver, Kidney, and Nervous diseases, and has brought health and comfort to thousands of suffering women. Its property of increasing the nourishing quality of the blood, renders it so effective in reviving the vital energies that it often saves life. If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Bowel, Liver, Kidney, or other disease, your blood is defective and is losing its power to nourish and sustain the system. Don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day. It will give you new life and vigor. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists. Large saving buying 6l size.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES

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LONG SUFFERING

From Stone in the Bladder.

It is by no means strange that Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., should have received the following letter. By reading it you will see in one minute why James Andrews was thankful:

Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Until within a recent date, I had for several years suffered greatly from Gravel, called by doctors the Brick-dust Sediment. For about a year past this sediment has not passed off in the usual quantity, but has accumulated, causing me untold pain. Having heard of Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY I tried it, and after using about one and one-half bottles I voided a stone from the bladder, of an oval shape, 7-16 of an inch long, and rough on its surface. I send you the largest piece, that you may see of what it is composed. Since then I have felt no pain. I now consider myself cured, and cannot express my thankfulness and gratitude for so signal a deliverance from a terrible disease. You have my consent to use this letter, should you wish to do so, for the benefit of other sufferers. Yours truly,

JAMES ANDREWS,
No. 10 Marshal St., Ida Hill, Troy, N. Y.

Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is especially offered as a trustworthy specific for the cure of kidney and liver complaints, constipation and all disorders arising from an impure state of blood.

To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex "Favorite Remedy" is constantly proving itself an unfailing friend—a real blessing.

There is no more agonizing class of disease, and none more certain "not to get well of itself" than the disorders of the kidney and bladder. The only medicine that affords speedy relief and permanent cure of such affections is Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," of Rondout, N. Y.

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FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS,
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ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT PRICE.
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DON'T FORGET THAT
DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
ALWAYS CURES PIMPLES, BOILES, SORE EYES,
MALERIA, MECURIAL AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
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MANHOOD

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The world-renowned author in this admirable lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The life of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness.
Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured.
Equalled by none in delirium of fever.
Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness.
Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores.
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Yes, It is a charming and healthful Aperient.
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TORNADO STUDIES.

AN INVESTIGATOR TELLS OF SOME CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

Common but Erroneous Theories—Mechanical Effects in the Vortex—The Only Relief Science Can Extend—Cautionary Signals.

There is a theory that cities are in comparatively less danger from tornadoes because the heavier and more durable structures may be expected to break up the cloud vortex and thwart its fury. Lieut. Finlay, "the tornado man" of the signal service, shakes his head and declares that it is a great mistake.

"Recall," he says, "the visitation at Philadelphia only last August. The tornado which swept through Marshfield, Mo., with such awful consequences, would have plowed a furrow through St. Louis had it struck the city instead of the town. The greatest structures of stone and iron will, in my opinion, melt like wax in fire when the vortex reaches them. New York, with its great environments and its millions of people, may suffer when it least expects. I never see the Brooklyn bridge that I don't think what a splendid target it would make for a tornado. That vast framework of steel and iron will be torn from its piers and hurled into the East river if the vortex ever strikes it."

"Are tornadoes increasing or decreasing?"

"Neither. There is no change, no prospect of change, that we can see in the frequency of them or in their violence. As this country becomes thickly settled the losses are greater, because there is more to destroy in the path. Where a few years ago the tornado cloud spent its fury on unoccupied prairies or in forests, now it sweeps over cities, valleys and farms."

"You mean to say that you look ahead and figure on a specified number of tornadoes in a given period?"

THE AVERAGE IS MAINTAINED.

"Precisely. From the data we have we confidently look for about 160 of these visitations each year. There are theories held that as the western country undergoes transformation through settlement the atmospheric conditions are changing so as to affect the number and force of these whirling clouds. Our records and observations do not show such results.

"You remember, went on the lieutenant, "what took place at Grinnell, that beautiful Iowa town, in 1872. The cloud encountered in succession three great stone and brick structures of the college and leveled them with the ground. Did that break up the vortex? Not at all. The cloud swept on with strength enough after that mighty wrestling-match to lift up a sixty-ton engine and a train of freight cars, scattering them out upon the prairie. It continued its course for miles before it gave evidence of lessening fury.

"No," said the lieutenant, "we can't build big enough or strong enough above ground to defy the tornado. We have material evidence, and we have mathematical deductions to demonstrate this. We can figure out a whirling velocity of 2,000 miles an hour for the movement about the vortex. Conceive of that if you can. It means a force equivalent to our atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch. Let me apply an air pump to the capitol there and remove this natural pressure of the atmosphere, and how long do you suppose it would be before that massive pile tumbled into a heap? And yet here is an equivalent force turned loose to execute its freaks."

"What are you going to do about it? Has the signal service a remedy?"

EXPERIMENTS SUGGEST RELIEF.

"Not a remedy exactly, but a plan to warn people when and where tornadoes may be expected. We can not prevent destruction of property, but we can give warning, so that loss of life and injury to body may be averted."

"This is feasible?"

"Yes; we have tested the matter and satisfied ourselves that we can do it. For two seasons we have been experimenting. Our work began in March, 1884, and was continued through two tornado seasons, ending last month. The country especially subject to tornado formations was divided into eighteen tornado districts, averaging about 100 miles square, and each of the districts was cut into four parts. Predictions based on our knowledge of the prevailing conditions were made daily for each of these subdivisions. At first we attempted predictions eight hours in advance, and afterward sixteen hours. The percentage of verification was 55. We sent out no warnings because this was experimental work, but we are entirely satisfied that we can predict and locate tornadoes with considerable accuracy. The results more than satisfied us."

"You would give cautionary signals of tornadoes to the interior sections as you do of storms to mariners on the lakes and on the coasts?"

"That is what we propose to do. And not the least of the advantages from a system of tornado signals will be the allaying of anxiety and fear among the people on those days when we were able to notify them tornadoes will not form. The isolated observer or community can not determine or be satisfied from limited observation as to the tornado probabilities. But trusting to tornado signals from the service, people will go about their usual occupations without continuous apprehension, and on the days when the cautionary signals are given preparations can be made to protect life so far as possible."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Primitive Cure for Rabies.

The old recipe of "a hair of the dog that bit you," was almost literally realized in a prescription for the cure of hydrophobia much in vogue with the "Pasteurs" of the fifteenth century: "Take a mastiff pup of a month old, and stuff the same with cloves, cinnamon, and divers other spices, and thereafter boil the carcass entire, the which, taken warm from the pot and laid unto the part that hath been bitten, will, without doubt, do much good"—which, somehow or other, it did not.

A more primitive but more successful method was employed within the memory of living men in a remote part of Ireland, the patient being the eldest son of the family, a fine lad of 10. His recovery appearing hopeless from the strong symptoms of hydrophobia which he exhibited, the doctors decided upon bleeding him to death as the only alternative to the barbarous plan of smothering under a feather bed, which was then common. A vein was opened and he was locked into an outhouse and left to die. But toward evening the milkmaid of the household, passing near the spot with her pail, was amazed to hear the sufferer's voice faintly asking for "something to drink." Overjoyed at this unmistakable sign of recovery, she lost no time in summoning assistance, and the young man's life was saved, the physicians ascribing his extraordinary escape to the carrying off of the poison by the copious flow of blood.—New York Times.

Pyramid lake in Nevada has fallen eight feet and Mud lake has risen twenty feet in the past year.

——Whole pepper ground to order at Murray's drug store. tf

IN AND AROUND MANDALAY.

Deeds of Blood—The Place of Public Execution—The Callous Burman.

But all Mandalay is connected with tales of blood. The trained elephants that are forced to knead prisoners to death, the hired executioner who murderously bludgeons the vertebrae of distinguished offenders, and the crucifier have all given to spots in and around Mandalay a reputation at which it is impossible not to shudder. The writer has known Europeans who in a morning ride had seen three men crucified in the public thoroughfares, and Burmese men and women so accustomed to deeds of bloodshed that they stood around the sufferers on the cross and heard them cry for water, for pity's sake, without moving a helping hand.

One morning while riding on the northwestern outskirts of the city, the writer observed a peculiar artificial hill above which vultures and kites were wheeling with that inimitable graceful ease which makes them appear to float through the blue empyrean without the jarring movement of a pinion. "That," said my companion, an official at the British residency, "is our Golgotha, our place of skulls; or, if you wish it, our Aceldama and field of blood. Here is where public executions take place. Here common culprits are beheaded or tortured; here women of royal blood are bludgeoned to death across the throat, and men of equally distinguished birth are bludgeoned across the neck until death ends their sufferings. Vultures and kites hover over this hill as regularly, expectantly, and leisurely as their brethren watch the grim Parsee towers of silence in Bombay. Nobody can tell what a day may bring forth upon this wretched little hill.

N'importe, let us ride on. We have much to do yet, and I think I see in the distance the flashing of some official umbrella to which I do not care to bow the idolatrous knee." It is a peculiar trait of your true Burman that, though personally he is a kind-hearted son to his parents or father to his family, yet he is almost entirely callous where public executions are concerned. Perhaps these are so numerous that custom has made an easy mind, and familiarity bred contempt. At all events, the typical Burmese goes through life easily; his song a "che sara sara," a what will be will be, and the frequent stories of the atrocities of Alompra, or of Tharawaddy, are so familiar that even the deeds of Theebaw do not seriously disturb his equanimity.—Foreign Letter.

Turkish Baths as a Curative Agent.

Your correspondent in Milwaukee speaks of Dr. Hanson's experiments in the cure of mad dogs by heat cure or Turkish baths. Several years ago a dog belonging to his son was seized with symptoms of hydrophobia. He secured him to the end of a stick and placed him in the hot room, temperature 180 degress. At first he was furious and was taken out. After a while he was returned, and shortly lay down to sleep; this was repeated several times and he was cured, and was alive three years after.

In Paris a prominent physician, whose name at this moment escapes me, who had been bitten by a mad-dog and was attacked by the disease, as soon as he realized it, knowing the fate in store for him, thinking only of the easiest means of death short of suicide, immersed himself in a vapor bath, temperature 140 degrees. The result was he was cured. He then set himself to a full investigation of the subject, experimenting on animals, and satisfied himself that high temperatures were a cure for this dreaded disease. And it is simply upon the principle that heat, which will harden albumen or cook an egg, will destroy all animal poisons. And so scarlet-fever, small-pox, measles, etc., will always succumb readily and surely to the application of high temperatures such as are possible in the hot-air bath.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

An Ex-Physician's Gruesome Tale.

It was in the spring of 1877 that this man took a fancy to the profession which he afterward abandoned because he thought there was a little too much of the inhuman in it. One night, after the body-snatcher had brought in a "good, healthy stiff"—that is, one on which the worms had not begun to feast—a knock was heard at the door of the dissecting-room. Quicker, he said, than it took to tell it the "professor" had yanked out the upper and lower teeth of the dead man with a pair of forceps, cut off his nose and ears with a knife, and the poor devil on the dissecting table, who once might have put in a protest against this unseemly conduct on the part of his fellow-man, never uttered a syllable or moved a muscle in defense of his post-mortem rights. Sans nose, sans ears, sans teeth, the dead man could not now be recognized even by the mother who gave him birth, were she in the party who were on the trail of the grave robber. This much was horrible enough to shock the cruelest nature, but when this man told me that in his brief career as a medical student he had seen the corpse of a young lady whom he had known in life sacrificed on the altar of science, my heart grew sick at the ghastly tale.—Chicago Herald."

A Wonderful Cave in Nevada.

A wonderful cave has recently been explored in Snake valley, Pine county, Nevada. It consists of a great number of apartments connected by long galleries and ornamented with beautiful stalactites of a transparent whiteness. The largest room yet found is 500 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 150 feet in height. Fanciful names have been given to the objects met with in the course of the exploration. Solomon's temple is a magnificent stalagmite column, Cleopatra's needle is a slender shaft beautifully fluted, and the Grand Cathedrad is an enormous pile of white stalagmites eighty-five feet in circumference and twenty-five feet in height, and surmounted by a dome of good proportions. The cave also contains little lakes and streams, and one seeming waterfall, a vast sheet of shining, icy-looking stalagmite, that has been christened Niagara.—Chicago Tribune.

Only "Old Rosin the Bean."

I was conversing with Gen. Sherman last summer during his visit at Minnetonka, when the subject of music was introduced. I asked him if the tune "Marching Through Georgia," which is always associated with his victorious march through the south, did not revive pleasant memories. "Yes," said he; "I never hear it without thinking of the old war times. I remember when I was in Ireland some years ago, and was stopping at a little hotel near the lakes of Killarney. I heard some one singing the old familiar air. I thought it might be a serenade to me, as serenading parties always honor me by playing that tune, But I discovered my mistake. It seems that the air is an old Irish tune, and was utilized during the war for the words of the song "Marching Through Georgia."—Pioneer-Press "Listener."

Blue Ribbon in New Zealand.

When the king of the New Zealand Maoris was in England he promised to work for temperance reform among his people. He seems to have kept his word, for it is now announced that more than 11,000 of his subjects wear the blue ribbon of teetotalism.

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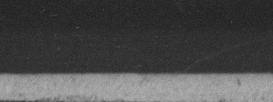
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KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY
THE GREAT
Blood Purifier of the World.
AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR
CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR
MALARIA.
A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will positively cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

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LOSS OF APPETITE.
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NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

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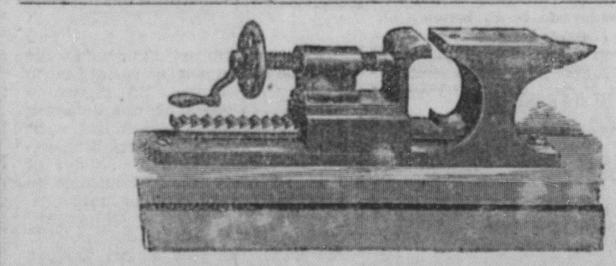

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We remedy this annoyance and place at a price within the reach of all

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Ask yourselves how often you have wished for a tool of this kind to do some small job about the workshop, house or farm; not having which you have, in loss of time and money, or allowing the job to remain unfinished, paid the price of it perhaps several times, and order at once of

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WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	5 56 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 25 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 52 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 18 a m
"	"	Renovo	9 25 a m
"	arr at	Erie	5 15 p m
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 05 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 35 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 30 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 55 p m
"	"	Renovo	5 05 p m
"	"	Kane	9 25 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	2 45 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 35 p m
		(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 45 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 35 a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30 p m
		EASTWARD.	
SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 29 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 16 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 15 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 10 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 10 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 23 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 25 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 27 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 40 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 45 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sundry.

ERIE	MAIL	leaves Erie	2 40 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	12 03 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 20 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 24 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with R. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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1 30	10 15	6 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 50
1 50	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
2 00		6 25	Biehl	8 45		5 14
2 08		6 32	Vicksburg	8 35		5 06
2 22		6 43	Mifflinburg	8 24		4 52
2 40		6 59	Millmont	8 12		4 53
2 48		7 07	Laurelton	8 03		4 24
3 50		7 57	Coburn	7 15		4 15
4 00		8 04	Zerby	7 08		4 03
4 18		8 15	Rising Spring	6 55		2 45
4 27		8 24	Penn Cave	6 46		2 33
4 40		8 33	Centre Hall	6 37		2 20
4 50		8 40	Gregg	6 29		2 10
5 03		8 49	Linden Hall	6 21		1 57
5 12		8 54	Oak Hall	6 16		1 48
5 19		9 00	Lemont	6 10		1 41
5 27		9 07	Dale Summit	6 03		1 33
5 45		9 16	Pleasant Gap	5 54		1 15
5 50		9 19	Axemann	5 51		1 10
6 00		9 25	Bellefonte	5 45		1 00

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—The Mississippi Legislature has adopted a memorial to Congress in favor of the Eads Ship Railway scheme.

—Work was begun on the 23d in Roach's ship yard at Chester on an iron steamship Line. It is the first vessel started there for more than a year.

—Another cold wave, more severe than its recent predecessor, has appeared in the Northwest, accompanied by a snow blizzard. Temperatures are reported far below zero form Manitoba to the Upper Lake Region, the markings ranging from 12 below at Chicago, to minima of 26 below in Iowa, 35 below in Minnesota, 40 below in Dakota and 49 below in Manitoba.

—Mr. Cannon, Controller of the Currency has notified the President that his acceptance of the vice presidency of a bank in New York, and other reasons of a private nature, will make it impossible for him to retain his present office after the 31st inst.

—In the Senate of Virginia on the 22d, the Committee on Public Institutions, charged with the investigation of the management of the affairs of the Colored Normal Collegiate Institute at Petersburg, submitted a report. The committee charge gross mismanagement and recommend the immediate displacement of the members of the present Republican Board of Visitors of the institution and the appointment of a new board and the reorganization of the whole management. The report was adopted.

—The County Poorhouse at Jackson, Michigan, was burned about 1 o'clock, the 24th. Five of the inmates, whose ages ranged from 60 to 92 years, perished in the flames—three of them were insane, one deaf and one blind. The rest of the inmates, about 35 in number, were driven out without clothing n a temperature of 10° below zero, and some of them will probably die from exposure. One of the inmates was William Mills, "the man who first issued Sanders' Spelling Book." He was reputed at one time to be worth $250,000.

—Dorman B. Eaton on the 23d sent to the President a letter offering his resignation as Civil Service Commissioner, to take effect on the 9th of March.

—James T. Farley. ex-U. S. Senator from California, died on the 21st, aged 55 years. He was a native of Virginia, but removed with his parents to California, where he adopted the profession of the law. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1854, and became Speaker the following year. He was State Senator from 1860 to 1868.

—It is reported from Monterey that General Trevino has been appointed Mexican Minister to Spain, and ex-President Gonzales Mexican Minister to France.

—Joseph Rankin, Representative in Congress from the Fifth District of Wisconsin, died on the 24th in Washington.

—The annual election for directors of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, held on the 25th, resulted in the choice of the following: Edson M. Schriver, Henry A. Parr, Robert S. Fowler, George T. Kenly, Samuel F. George, Hiram G. Dudley, George W. Titlow, Charles D. Reid, Joseph B. Foard, Edwin Reese, A. Henry Nelker, Edward C. Heald, Alexander J. Godby, George Frame, John H. Girvin.

—President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Whitney and Senator Gorman. went to Baltimore on the 25th, and attended the Charity Ball in that city in the evening.

—The Senate in executive session on the 25th, confirmed Charles J. Canda to be Assistant Treasurer at New York; John S. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Customs, and William M. Kimball Postmaster at Lebanon, Penna.

—The President on the 25th nominated William H. Parker, of the District of Columbia, to be Minister and Consul General to Corea.

—The total collections of interna revenue during the first six months of the fiscal year were $58,549,611, an increase of $2,029,464, compared with the collections during the same period of the last fiscal year. There was an increase of $676,573 on spirits, an increase of $989,565 on tobacco, and an increase of $437,801 on fermented liquors, and a decrease of $74,475 on miscellaneous items. The receipts during December, 1885, were $558,241 greater than the receipts during December, 1884.

—Dr. Weber, Inspector of Diseased Cattle in York County, Penna., on the 25th visited the herd of Samuel G. Hoke, of Spring Grove and found 19 head of cattle suffering from pleuropneumonia. The herd from which the cattle were bought came from Baltimore, and the remainder were sold in Adams County.

—The Deputy Attorney General at Harrisburg on the 25th submitted to Judge Simonton a form of decree of the Court's judgment in the Beech Creek and South Pennsylvania Railroad cases, with the exception of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The matter is in the hands of the Court, and it is impossible to speculate on its conclusions.

—Governor Lloyd, of Maryland, was installed on the 21st in presence of both Houses of the Legislature. He said in his address that he "believed in the appointment of men of capacity and of the same political views as the administration under which they serve."

—The Senate on the 21st confirmed Lambert Tree to be Minister to Belgium; Charles D. Jacob, Minister to Columbia, and Edward H. Strobel, Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

—The commission to provide for the establishment of a Soldier's Home at Erie, Penna., met on the 26th in Harrisburg and appointed Major W. W. Tyson, of Pittsburg, as commander of the home; Captain Tunnecliff, of Corry was made quartermaster, and W. W. Thomas engineer. A committee consisting of the governors, General Beath, Secretary Stewart, Colonel Vanderslice and General Louis Wagner was appointed to superintend the opening of the home on Feb. 22d.

—One of the severest storms ever known on the Pacific coast began on the 17th, and reached its height on the 20th. There was an almost continuous fall of rain and snow, the storm crossing the country from the northern boundary of Washington Territory to the southern boundary of California, and from the ocean to the Rocky mountains. The wind at San Francisco reached a maximum velocity of eighty-two miles per hour. Fences, trees, awnings, sheds, signs, smoke stacks and church steeples were blown down and houses were unroofed. Some buildings were partly demolished, and two women were dangerously, perhaps fatally, injured by the fall of a dwelling. Telegraphic communication was interrupted, and there were washouts on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

—The State Agricultural Society in session at Harrisburg on the 20th elected the following officers; President A. Wilhelm; Vice President, William M. Singerly; Secretaries, D. W. Searles and Elbridge McConkey; Treasurer, J. B. Rutherford.

—The State Fruit Growers' Association, in session at Reading, Pa., on the 21st, elected the following officers: President, Calvin Cooper, of Bird in Hand, Lancaster County; Vice Presidents, Josiah Hoopes, of West Chester; H. M. Englo, of Marietta; Edwin Satterthwaite, of Jenkintown; Recording Secretary, E. B. Engle, of Waynesboro; Corresponding Secretary, W. P. Brinton, of Christiana; Treasurer, George B. Thomas, of West Chester.

—Judge Harry White was arrested on the 21st in Indiana, Penna., on the charge of forgery preferred by his brother, who is contesting his mother's will, of which the Judge is executor and principal beneficiary. Judge White served two terms in Congress, was a member of the Pennsylvania State Constitution.

—At Youngstown, Ohio on the 21st an explosion of melted metal in the mills of Brown, Bonnell & Co. scattered debris in every direction and hurled iron through the roof. John Wallace a blacksmith, was badly burned and will probably die. Two other men were slightly burned.

—Nine cowboys visited Burlington, Texas, on the 20th, got drunk and amused themselves by "firing into windows and acting like savages." Finally, a deputy sheriff, with a posse, drove the ruffians from the town after killing four of them, named Jackson, Wimms, Trimble, and Hartley.

—The Supreme Court of Missouri on the 26th, rendered a decision which prohibits the Circuit Court in St. Louis from trying the contested Mayoralty election case there. The decision confirms Mr. Francis in the office of Mayor for four years from last April, and settles the case of seven Republicans who were contesting the election of seven Democrats to city offices—two Democrats who were contesting the election of two Republicans, and six Republicans, who claimed seats in the upper House of the Municipal Assembly. The decision also practically decides that there is no Court in Missouri competent to try a St. Louis contested election case, owing to the lack of provision in the city's charter for the trial of such cases.

—The New York Assembly on the 26th reconsidered and withdrew from the Senate its resolution passed on the 25th in favor of the repeal of the Bland act. When the resolution is back in the House it will be fully discussed.

—The international billiard match for 3000 points and a stake of $5000 between Schaeffer and Vignaux, in New York, was begun on the 26th. The first of the series of five games was won by Schaeffer, 600 to 274.

—An elegant silk album, which cost more than $500, was exhibited in the City Hall, New York, on the 26th. It is a present for Mrs. U. S. Grant, and contains the resolutions of condolence passed by the Aldermen on the death of General Grant.

—In the U. S. Circuit Court at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th, Judge Love remanded a saloon case back to the State Courts. The decision of Judge Brewer in a Kansas case was the basis for this decision. The effect of this decision on the Iowa saloon cases will be that the State Courts will have exclusive jurisdiction, except in cases of brewers and beer gardens in use for lawful purposes and built before the Prohibitory Liquor Law was passed, and that the Prohibitory Law is constitutional.

—A singular phenomenon was noted at Austin, Texas, on the 26th. Toward four o'clock from out of a clear sky a shower of very fine dust began falling. There was no wind at the time. The shower increased toward nightfall, and continued through half the night. The dust had a peculiar effect on the lungs and throat, causing irritation and hoarseness in some instances. A similar phenomenon was witnessed there eight years ago.

—The Mississippi river is blocked by a solid mass of ice from St. Louis as far north as the mouth of the Illinois river, and as far south as the Genevieve, a distance of sixty-five miles. The ice is 16 or 17 inches in thickness.

—A south-bound passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad was wrecked near Cairo, on the 26th, some villain having removed a rail from the track. The engineer was killed and a passenger was injured.

—John C. Kimbrell, his wife and three children were frozen to death in a wagon while driving home during the recent blizzard near Dodge City, Kansas.

—The U. S. Commissioner at San Francisco on the 26th heard the case of the President and Secretary of the Sam Yup Chinese Company, who were charged by Port Collector Hager with being illegally in this country. The commissioner decided in favor of the defendants and they will therefore be allowed to remain in the United States. Their entrance was originally effected by means of certificates issued by the Chinese Consul at Yokohama and endorsed by the United States Consul at that place. Commissioner Sawyer's decision was based on the department rulings on the subject.

—At a Democratic caucus in Annapolis, Maryland, on the 27th, Stevenson Archer, of Harford county, was nominated for State Treasurer to succeed John S. Gittings.

—The suit to contest Carter Harrison's election as Mayor of Chicago was dismissed on the 27th, on motion of counsel for the petitioner.

—The Senate on the 27th confirmed a number of nominations which had been sent in by the President, among others R. H. Arbuckle, to be Collector of Customs, at Erie, Penna. None of the predecessors of those confirmed had been "removed" or "suspended."

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In the Senate on the 25th the credentials of F. C. Walthall, elected Senator from Mississippi to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Lamar, were presented, and Mr. Walthall was sworn in. Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the settlement of the debt of the Pacific Railroads. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, submitted an amendment, which was ordered to be printed and referred, providing that whenever it may be necessary for the protection and security of the interests of the United States in respect of its lein, mortgage or otherwise on the property of any of the companies affected by the bill, the President may order the Secretary of the Treasury to clear off prior paramount liens or mortgages by paying the same, and that all such payment the United States shall become subrogated to the rights thereof or pertaining to such paramount liens or mortgages. The Electoral Count bill was taken up, and Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate on the subject. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate on the 26th Mr. Voorhees called up his resolutions expressing the Senate's deep sense of the public loss in the death of Vice President Hendricks. After eulogies of the deceased by Messrs. Voorhees, Hampton, Sherman, Evarts, Spooner, Vest, Saulsbury, Hansom and Harrison, the resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 27th the National University bill was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Expenditures of Public Money to make investigations into the charges made by the new Commissioner of Pensions as to the former administration of that office. The Electoral Count bill came up in order, but was postponed until the 1st of February. The bill for the admission of Dakota was discussed. It was advocated by Mr. Harrison, of Indiana. Mr. Butler took the floor, but yielded to a motion to go into executive session. After half an hour spent in executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House, on the 25th it was ordered that after the reading of the journal on Tuesday, the States should be called for bills and resolutions. The death of Mr. Rankin, of Wisconsin, was announced, and, after the customary action in such cases, the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 21st, the Widows' Pension bill was discussed during nearly the entire session. Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

In the House on the 26th a number of bills and resolution were introduced. Mr. Morrison from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, providing that the fractional parts of a gallon of spirits shall be taxed pro rata. Bills were also reported to enable national banks to increase their capital stock and change their location and name; to pension the survivors of the Mexican war, and to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels. Pending consideration of the bill authorizing the voluntary retirement of certain officers of the navy the House adjourned.

In the House on the 27th Mr. Viele, of New York, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to aid in the erection of a monument to General Grant in New York city, Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs; reported a bill granting the right of way through Choctaw and Chickasaw lands to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. The bill for the voluntary retirement of certain naval officers was discussed. A motion to lay the bill on the table was defeated; pending a motion to recommit it went over. A bill was passed forfeiting certain lands granted to the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, to aid in the construction of railroads. Adjourned.

A LITTLE four-year old girl was put to bed in the third story of her house and left, as usual in the dark. A terrific thunder storm came up and her mother thinking the child would be frightened at the lightning went to her. On entering the child called out with delight: "Mamma, the wind blew the sun up just now; did you see it!" Fear had no entrance there.

"AND so Mr. Featherly will lead your daughter to the altar next month, Mrs. Hendricks?" said the minister, who was making his weekly call.

"Ah yes!" replied Mrs. Hendricks with a sigh; "I don't know what I shall do without Clara."

"Will Mr. Featherly lead Clara to the altar the same as Aunt Jane says that ma leads pa?" inquired Bobby.

"How is that, Bobby?" asked the minister, pleasantly.

"By the nose."

Before assuming the responsibilities of life, from which none can or ought to shrink, all persons should have such preparation in their early education as will guide them in the wise, healthful, economical use of the materials with which they have to deal, and in the direction of lives which depend on intelligence as well as on affection for their maintenance.

We should read books not to quote them, but to strengthen our minds and stimulate thought.

Distance.

On softening days, when a storm was near,
At the farm-house door I have stood in the gray,
And caught in the distance, faint but clear,
The sound of a train passing far away.
The warning bell when the start was made,
The engine's puffing of smoke unseen,
With the heavy rumble as wheels obeyed—
Across the miles between.

And so sometimes on a moonless night
When the stars shine soft and the wind is low;
To my listening soul, in the pallid light,
Come the trembling voices of long ago.
The tuneful echoes when hope was young,
The tender song of love serene,
And the throbbing rhythm of passion's tongue—
Across the years between.

"THOU ART THE MAN."

"It's the last straw that breaks the camel's back," said Lucy, bursting into tears.

The present June sunbeams came peeping into the cool, stone-paved dairy, where pans of milk and cream were ranged in orderly array; great stone pots stood under the shelves, and a blue painted churn was already placed on the table for service.

Mr. Bellenden was justly proud of his dairy.

Not a chance guest came to the house but was invited down to see it; not a housekeeper in the neighborhood but secretly envied its many conveniences and exquisite neatness.

"And it isn't the dairy alone," triumphantly remarked Seth Bellenden. "And you may go through the house from garret to cellar, and you'll never find a speck of dust. There never was such a housekeeper as my wife."

Mrs. Bellenden was young, too—scarcely three and twenty. She had been the daughter of a retired army officer, delicately reared and quite ignorant of all the machinery of domestic life until she married Seth Bellenden.

"It's very strange," Lucy had written to her father. "The farm is beautiful. You never saw such monstrous old buttonball trees, nor such superb roses, and the meadows are full of red clover, and the strawberies shine like jewels on the sunny hillsides. But nobody sketches, or reads. I don't think there is a copy of Tennyson in the whole neighborhood, and no one ever heard of Dore or Millais. All they [illegible] of is how many dozen eggs the [illegible] lay, and how many cheeses they can make in a year. And the woman who has a new recipe for waffles, or a new pattern for a horrible thing they they call 'crazy quilts,' is the leader in society."

But presently young Mrs. Bellenden herself caught the fever, and became a model housewife.

Example is all-powerful, and Lucy began to believe that the whole end and aim of life was domestic thrift, money-saving and the treadmill of work.

"My dear," said Seth, "if you thought you could get along without Hepsy, the maid. I might be able to afford that new reaper before the oat crop comes in."

"I'll try," said Lucy.

After that she rose before day break, and worked later into the night than ever.

"What is the matter with your hands, Lucy?" Seth asked one day. "They are not so white and beautiful as they used to be."

Lucy colored as she glanced down at the members in question.

"I suppose it is from making fires," said she.

And then she took to wearing old kid gloves at her sweeping and dusting and digging out of the ashes.

"My coat is getting shabby," Seth one day remarked.

"Why don't you buy another one?" asked his wife.

Seth laughed a short laugh.

"What do you think Mrs. Higginbotham has done?" said he. "She has ripped up her husband's old suit and cut a pattern by it and made a new one, and entirely saved him ten dollars."

"I could do that!" said Lucy, with sparkling eyes. "I'll try it."

"You could do anything, my dear," said Mr. Bellenden, admiringly.

And Lucy felt that she had her rich reward.

Company began to come as soon as the bright weather set in.

All the affectionate relations of Mr. Bellenden soon discovered that the farm-house was cool and shady, that Lucy's cooking was excellent, and that the bed-rooms were neatness itself.

Some of them were even good enough to invite their relations as well; and so the house was full from April to December.

All the clergymen made it their home at Brother Bellenden's when they came to Sylvan Bridge for ecclesiastical conventions; all the agents for unheard of articles discovered that they knew somebody who was acquainted with the Bellendens, and brought their carpetbags and valises with that faith in human hospitality which is one of life's best gifts.

Mrs. Bellenden's fame went abroad among the Dorcases of the neighborhood in the matter of butter and cheese; she took the prizes in the domestic departments of all the agricultural fairs, and the adjoining house-wives took no trouble to make things that they could borrow of Mrs. Bellenden, "just as well as not."

And one day, when poor Lucy, under the blighting influence of a horrible sick headache, was endeavoring to strain three or four gallons of milk into the shining pans, the news arrived that Uncle Paul was coming to the farm.

"Another guest!" said Lucy, despairingly.

And then she uttered the proverb that heads our sketch.

"Oh, it's only Uncle Paul!" said Mr. Bellenden. "Don't fret, Lutie! He's the most peaceable old gentleman in the world. He'll make no more trouble than a cricket. John's wife thought she couldn't have him because she had no hired girl just now——"

"Neither have I!" said Lucy, rebelliously.

"And Sarah Eliza don't like company."

"And I am supposed to be fond of it!" observed Lucy, bitterly.

"And Reuben's girls don't want old folks staying there. It's too much trouble, they say," added Seth.

Lucy bit her lip to keep back the words she might have said, instead:

"Where is he to sleep? The Belfords have the front room, and your Cousin Susan occupies the back, and the four Miss Pattersons sleep in the two hall chambers, and the hired men have the garret room."

She might have added that she and her husband and the little baby, had slept in a hot little den opening from the kitchen for four weeks, vainly expecting Mr. and Mrs. Belford to depart; and that she had never yet had a chance to invite her father to the farm in pleasant weather.

But she was magnanimous and held her peace.

"Oh, you can find some place for him!" said her husband, lightly. "There's that little room at the end of the hall where the spinning wheel is."

"But it isn't furnished!" pleaded Lucy.

"You can easily sew a carpet together out of those old pieces from the Belfords' room; and it's no trouble to put up a muslin curtain to the window and lift in a cot bed. There are a plenty of good sweet husks in the corn house, and you can just tack a mattress together, and whitewash the ceiling, and ——

"What's that, Beniah? The cows in the rye lot! Dear me! Everything goes wrong if I step into the house a moment. And really, Lutie, those things are your business and not mine?" he added, irritably.

Lucy could not help laughing all by herself, as her husband ran up the steps.

But it was a very sad little laugh, and soon changed into a sigh.

"I wonder," said she, in a whisper, "if my poor, tired-out ghost would haunt these stone pavements, and scrub shelves, if I were to die! I never heard of a ghost in a dairy before, but I should think that it might easily be."

But this little bed-room was fitted up, for all that, as fresh as a rose, and Uncle Paul arrived, a dried-up, yellow complexioned old man, with an old-fashioned cravat tied in many folds around his neck, and a suit of navy blue, with brass buttons.

He had the polite way of half a century ago, and Lucy thought she should like him very much, if she only had time to get acquainted with him.

But she was churning ten pounds of butter a day, and there was the baby, and the company, and the young chickens, and the baking to do for the sewing society, which was to meet at her house that week.

She was almost too busy to sleep.

But Uncle Paul was watching her quietly all the time.

He came out one day to the barn where his nepew was putting a new handle on a sickle-blade.

"Pretty busy times-eh, Uncle Paul?" asked the farmer, scarcely taking the leisure to look up.

"Aye," absently answered the old man. "Did I tell you, Nephew Seth, about the reason I left your Cousin Eliab's?"

"Not that I remember," said Seth, breathing on the blade and polishing it with his silk handkerchief.

"Dorothy died—his wife?"

"Oh, yes," said Seth. "Malarial fever, wasn't it?"

"No!" bluntly answered Uncle Paul. "It was hard work. That woman, Nephew Seth, did the house-work for eight persons. Eliab didn't even let her have a woman to help her with the washing and ironing."

"Must have been a regular going brute," said Seth, tightening the handle a little.

"All the sewing, too," added Uncle Paul—"the mending and making. Never went anywhere except to church. Eliab didn't believe in women gadding about."

"The old savage," said Seth.

"She was fond of reading, but she never got any time for it," said Uncle Paul. "She rose before sun-up, and never lay down until 11 o'clock. It was hard work that killed that woman, and Eliab coolly declared that it was sheer laziness when she could not drag herself around any longer. And when she died he rolled up his eyes and called it a visitation of Providence."

"Why didn't the neighbors lynch him?" cried Seth, fairly aroused to indignation at last.

Uncle Paul took off his glasses, wiped them vigorously, and looked his nephew hard in the face.

"Why don't the neighbors lynch you?" said he.

Seth dropped the sickle and stared.

"Nephew Seth," said Uncle Paul, impressively, "thou art the man! Are you not doing the same thing?"

"I!" gasped Seth.

"Your wife is doing the work of a household of sixteen people," said Uncle Paul. "She is drudging. She is rising early and lying down late; she is offering up her life on the shrine of your farm and its requirements. I have seen her grow thin and pale even during the few days I have been here. I have carried water and split wood for her, because there was no one to do it. I have seen her carry up Mrs Belford's breakfast daily to her room, because Mrs. Belford preferred to lie in bed; and cooking dainty dishes for Helen Patterson, because Helen wouldn't eat what the rest liked. No galley slave ever worked as she does. And you, with your hired men—whose board only adds to her cares—and your labor-saving machinery, stand coolly by and see her commit slow suicide. Yes, Nephew Seth, I think it is a case for lynching!"

Seth had grown pale.

"I—I never thought of this," said he. "Why didn't some one tell me?"

"Where were your own eyes?" asked Uncle Paul.

Seth Bellenden rolled down his shirt sleeves, put on his coat, and went into the house.

He told the Belfords and Pattersons that it was inconvenient to keep them any longer. He gave Cousin Susan to understand that her room was needed. He made arrangements to board the hired men at the vacant farm house, and engaged a stout dairyman and a house servant to wait on Lucy. And he telegraphed to her father to come to Sylvan Bridge at once.

"She deserves a treat," he said. "He shall spend the summer with us."

And then he went to tell Lucy.

She had fainted among the buttercups, picking strawberries for tea.

Poor little Lucy! The machinery had utterly refused to revolve any longer.

His heart grew cold within him.

"She will die!" he thought, "and I shall have murdered her!"

But she did not die. She recovered her strength by degrees.

"It is better than medicine," she said, "to know that Seth is thinking of me and for me."

And Uncle Paul—"the last straw" as she had called him—had proven her salvation.

"I did'nt want her to go as Eliab's wife did," said Uncle Paul.

A Miserly Patient.

The following true story is told of a Montreal physician: He was called late at night to attend a very miserly old man, whom we will call Hardpay. He found the latter in a very anxious frame of mind, and unable to articulate a single word, his jaw having been dislocated. The affected member having been reduced, Hardpay asked the doctor how much he charged.

"My fee, sir," was the reply, "is $5."

"Five dollars," said Hardpay, affecting astonishment; "I'll give you $1; not a cent more."

A bright idea struck the doctor; and he pretended to waive the question, as if disinclined to bandy works about so trifling a matter.

"By the way," he said, taking a seat, "did you ever hear that story about recovering umbrellas?" and he proceeded to rake from the ashes of the past this ancient story and all the other chestnuts he could think of.

Mr. Hardpay stood it for awhile, without being visibly affected, but at last yawned and threw his jaw out of place. This was what the doctor anticipated.

"Good evening, Mr. Hardpay," he said, pleasantly, rising as if to take his leave.

Mr. Hardpay vouchsafed no reply, but gesticulated wildly, pointing to his mouth.

The doctor pretended for a time to misunderstand his signals of distress and continued to retreat; but finally relented (?) and signalled the old man that he would reset his jaw for $10 cash.

The old man looked at first as if resolved to allow the jaw to remain where it was, but soon saw that the doctor was firm and counted out the required amount. The jaw was then once more put in place, and the doctor took his departure, chuckling at the success of his stratagem.

Carrier Pigeons.

Carrier pigeons in France are henceforth, like horses and mules, to be registered, so as to be subject to military requisitions when necessary. A decree issued recently orders owners or breeders to make an annual return to the Mayor of the number of their pigeons and the journeys to which they have been trained.

Ensilage is good food for old cows, being as succulent and as easily digested as grass.

If.

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battlefield and glory;
If writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than a song and story;
If men, instead of nursing Pride,
Would learn to hate and to abhor it;
If more relied on love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If love's work had more willing hands
To link the world to the supernal;
If men saved up Love's oil and wine,
And on bruised human souls would pour it;
If "yours" and "mine" would once combine,
The world would be better for it.

If more would act the play of life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If Bigotry would sheathe its knife
Till good became more universal;
If Custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it,
If Talent shone for Truth alone,
The world would be better for it.

If men were wise in little things,
Affecting less in all their dealings,
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings:
If men, when Wrong beats down the Right,
Would strike together and restore it;
If Right made Might in every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

TO BE LEFT TILL CALLED FOR.

It was a large wooden box, strongly nailed. A card, pasted on the top, had "Alfred Jolybois" written on it. Nothing else. It was stored with other freight left to be called for, and remained there six days.

Then the freight agent noticed a peculiar odor. He called to one of his men.

"Is there any game here?"

"No."

Strange! The agent went all over the freight room, smelling the packages one after the other, and at last found that the scent came from the wooden box. Apparently some animal matter was decomposing. The distrustful functionary began by being astonished at such an unusual way of sending it. A hamper is generally used to transport venison. He was surprised that a case containing putrescible matter should have been sent like a simple package, with no indication of its contents, and still more amazed that it should have remained a week uncalled for.

This was the starting point of a series of conjectures. Probably M. Jolybois, whose name was on it, did not wish to have his residence known, as the case was "to be left till called for." On the other hand the sender seemed equally anxious to be unknown. It was M. Louis, but everybody was named Louis or Peter or Paul. That revealed nothing, yet the Christian name, used without the surname, added a touch of mystery. Possibly the case contained prohibited game, or perhaps M. Louis was a poacher. This conclusion only half satisfied the agent. A box of game needed no such precautions. To conceal himself so well the sender must have grave reasons.

A crime would explain all. The man tried to force his thoughts from this direction. It was vain. Suspicions of a tragedy overwhelmed him. Every one still remembered the case containing the body of a woman cut in pieces. The emanations, the mystery, the insufficient clews, the case itself, long, straight, with its scarcely planed boards, recalled that horrible discovery.

He hinted his suspicions to his superior. The police were sent for. The opening of the box was ordered. A workman pried the lid off with an iron bar. They saw something horrible.

Packed in saw-dust, without hands, without feet, a form appeared, which only vaguely resembled a human body on account of its mutilation. No head—it had been cut off. The body had been flayed. There was a yawning hole in the breast, where a torrent of blood had coagulated and kept the shape of the knife, which had been plunged there. The huge cadaver, emanating pestilence, was an abominable sight.

The crime appeared to have been committed eight or ten days ago. Telegrams sent to Grenoble, found no one who knew either Jolybois or Louis. There could be no doubt before such evidence, or rather before such obscurity, for nothing reveals so much as the night which envelops great crimes. And here, by the murderer's infernal wickedness, the shadow had the thickness of a wall around that blood-shed and lugubrious homicide. One was in the presence of a monstrous crime, accomplished amid the most mysterious circumstances. The procureur was sent for. The rumor of murder spread. Crowds collected around the office of the commissary of police, and had to be dispelled by force. Some thought they recognized in the body one of the principal merchants of Grenoble; others talked of a grandfather assassinated by his grandson, and one thing seemed clear: The cadaver was that of an old person, naturally enfeebled and very fleshy. In spite of precautionary measures, taken by the police, the agitation increased. The groups grew noisy, and several arrests were made.

A small man in spectacles, with a very tall and thin man, went into the commissary's office. Their names flew from mouth to mouth. Every one knew in an instant that it was the procureur and his clerk who disappeared behind the mysterious door.

All were so absorbed in this that a gentleman who left the train and desired some information, had to repeat his question three times to an impatient official.

"Will you answer me?"

"What is it?"

"I ask you if you have not received a case to be left till called for?"

"What case?" "A case sent from Grenoble six days ago."

The official started. Ah! Grenoble! Six days! Who knew? This might be the assassin himself, who, by one of those mad follies to which criminals yield, had come to throw himself into the jaws of danger. He begged the unknown to follow him, threaded the crowd before the commissary's door, and suddenly pushing him into the office he cried breathlessly: "It is the man who comes to claim No. 2,775."

The personage thus introduced was a tall man, with long beard, dark skin and resolute air. He wore a cloak, and had the air of a man of the world. A certain hesitation seized him at sight of all the people in the office fixing their eyes on him. But he took a few steps in the attentive silence, and repeated the question he had asked, but this time in a voice less assured.

It was the procurer who answered: "Is it not a wooden box?"

"It is."

"And you come to claim it?"

"Yes."

"Then you are Mr. Alfred——"

"Jolybois—I have that honor."

Although an imperceptible shade of impertinence accompanied the last words, as if in opposition to the solemnity of this questioning, he was visibly embarrassed. His glance was no longer directed at the procurer, but wandered, uneasy and furtive, as if he dreaded a surprise. Perhaps he felt menaced; perhaps he sought some way of escape.

The commissary made a sign; the doors were immediately filled by the police. This maneuvre did not escape the man of the cloak, who, from that moment, lost all boldness of front. His upper lip twitched nervously in spite of him, and his hands shook.

"You turn pale," said the magistrate.

"Not at all sir, but that odor——"

"That odor, sir, comes from your case."

"From my case? Has it been opened?"

This exclamation, which surprise, terror, remorse and shame seemed to force from his lips, was received by his hearers as an avowal of crime. How could anyone doubt again. His knitted brows, his discomposed features, his startled glances around him, all betrayed the murderer.

The unknown made a movement to escape, but a policeman caught him under the arms. Then he struggled, his eyes kindling with rage.

"I protest!" but the magistrate interposed.

"Violence will only make your situation worse. Answer my questions calmly. You acknowledge that case to be yours?"

"I have already told you that it belongs to me."

"Allow me. You are in the presence of Justice. Let us proceed logically, if you please. Do you also recognize the victim?"

"I am proud to say I do. It was my hand that struck the blow."

"State precisely under what circumstances."

"I was at Briancon. We had an old account to settle together. I had been on the look-out for him a great while. One day I met him at a turn of the road in the mountains. He came at me. I failed to hit him the first time. At the second shot my ball only grazed him. He was already upon me. He grasped me in his arms. He was about to stifle me. I luckily succeeded in getting my hand upon my knife, and looking him straight in the eyes I plunged the blade in his belly up to the handle. I made the wound you see there, sir. I am the man who did that. He fell to the ground. I got up; he was dead. (*With a sneering laugh.*) I had that box made. He was put in it and I left. I expected to reach the city when the case did, but I was detained in various ways on the road. And here we are!"

His self-possession had returned. He wore the braggadocio air of a virtuoso assassin in relating his crime. They had rarely seen such audacity. Possibly they were dealing with a mad man.

"So then, you own it," said the magistrate. "But it must have been blind rage that made you, after mortally wounding him, mutilate the yet warm body so horribly as in the sad sight under your eyes."

Rage? But, sir, the head made it too long for the case. It had to be cut off."

"That butchery was not enough to assuage your thirst for vengeance. You had still the courage to flay him."

"Bless me!"

Every face looked shocked at this interjection, given with the dark joy of a low cruelty satisfied.

"Justice will estimate this properly. I will ask you one last question. His name?"

"His name! This is not serious, sir."

"Behave in a more seemly manner. What is his name?"

"I give you my word, I never troubled myself to ask him."

"Then you struck a being you scarcely knew?"

"You would have done as I did."

"At least he had injured you in some way?"

"Not at all, personally."

"Nevertheless, one does not kill his fellow-creature without reason."

"My fellow-creature!"

The gentleman gave a nervous laugh that froze the marrow of his listeners.

"This conduct is most unbecoming. (*To the Commissary.*) Take the man into custody."

"Hands off! I shall not go!" exclaimed the gentleman of the box. "There is a misunderstanding."

"Misunderstanding?"

"What you take to be my fellow-creature. He-he-he! Ha-ha-ha!"

"Well, well?"

"No, really, it is too much. I shall burst! Ho-ho-ho! ho-ho-ho!"

"Go on——"

"It is a bear!"

Railroad Companies Plant Trees.

One hundred and twenty-six thousand miles of railway are now resonant with commerce in the United States. Each mile contains 3000 wooden ties (the average life of the tie is ten years; each year ten per cent. of the ties is renewed.) At 60 cents apiece the annual cost is more than $20,000,000. and ten years from date every tie now in use will have been renewed. Think of the forests thus destroyed, and of the other means of consumption of timber products, in bridges, cars, warehouses, depots and fuel, which the voracious and insatiable railroads also employ; and do they replace any trees? Not as yet. But the courts have declared the rights of the States to regulate railroads in many ways, and why not as to their utilization for tree-planting along their lines on their 100 feet of right of way.

A DEADLY ENCOUNTER.

Between Hunter, Indians and Grizzly Bears—The Hunter Remains in Possession of the Field.

You will see by the map that the Salmon River of Idaho has its rise in the Salmon River Mountains. Two small creeks, meeting at the north end of the mountains, form the Salmon, but it is not much of a stream until it receives Wild Cat, Bitter Sweet, and other creeks down toward the Bitter Root Mountains.

I had journeyed to the forks of the Upper Salmon with a band of hunters and trappers, and, while they had spent the winter in trapping for furs and pelts I had developed the fact that coal, mica, slate, marble, copper, and other minerals were to be had for the asking in the mountains. Owing to the depth of snow and severity of the weather, I had not finished my work of prospecting when spring came, while the trappers were ready to abandon the exhausted field and move east into the foot-hills of the Bitter Root.

On the first day of May I was left alone. I had a horse, two pack mules, a rifle, two revolvers and plenty of food and ammunition. As soon as the men left me I pulled up stakes and moved around to the east side of the mountain, where there was less wind and more sunshine. Between the foothills and the mountains was a long, narrow, winding valley, varying in width from ten to fifty feet. The snow was just leaving this valley, and the grass of last season had been preserved in palatable shape for the horses.

Nothing of special interest occurred until the 3d of June. On that morning while cooking breakfast, a monster grizzly, the first one seen during the winter, suddenly appeared within 200 feet of my camp fire, coming up the winding valley from the south. I was between him and the horses, but the latter were so terrified that had they not been stoutly staked out they would have made their escape.

The bear halted, as I said, and as he displayed no intention to come nearer, I did not wish to provoke him by any act of hostility. He was in lean condition, with his shaggy coat in any thing but presentable shape. He stared at me with curious eyes, sniffed the air, grew uneasy after a few minutes, and finally lumbered off down the valley out of sight. I was thoroughly glad to be rid of Bruin, but before I had finished my breakfast he returned and brought two other grizzlies with him all full grown.

Well armed as I was, I realized that I stood no show against the three. The horse was wild with terror, and the mules were so overcome that they lay down with weakness. I piled on the brush, and as the fire blazed and crackled the bears took alarm and galloped off, looking back as if to see if they were pursued.

The presence of these monsters annoyed me more than I can explain. I was more uneasy than if I had discovered three Indians prowling about. A grizzly bear is the natural foe of everything that lives. He is without fear. His strength is something astounding. He will fight twenty men as soon as one. Fire all the bullets from the chamber of a Winchester into him and not one may strike a vital spot. The sight of flame and smoke had kept them from attacking me, but I was by no means satisfied that they would abandon the field.

The only plan to save the horses was to build another fire above them. In one spot the valley narrowed until it was not more than eight feet wide, and here I built a solid fire of heavy limbs—one which would last for a whole day. A quarter of a mile below the camp I found another good spot, and built another fire, and then felt comparatively safe. The only fear was that I would keep the bears away to bring Indians down upon me. The heavy smoke could be seen for twenty miles, and if seen by red men they would certainly investigate.

I did not leave camp that day, being busy with specimens and in making repairs to my clothing, and the day and night passed without an alarm of any sort. This put me in good spirits, and I permitted the fires to die down to a great bed of coals, which would retain their heat all day, and soon after breakfast shouldered my rifle and started off down the valley to prospect and investigate. You may believe that I kept my eyes open for sight a of grizzlies, but they seemed to have left the neighborhood for good.

At the end of about five miles the valley suddenly broadened or debouched into another. This larger valley opened in from the broad plains, and was a mile long. I had no sooner rounded a mass of rock and earth and brought the larger valley into view than my ears were greeted with a terrible yell. Right before me and not a quarter of a mile away, were seven or eight Indians surrounding a camp fire, with their ponies grazing near by.

At such a time as that men think and act quickly. If I ran back up the valley such action would uncover my camp and lose my animals. There was no place at hand to make a successful defence, with the odds so much against me. As the Indians sprang to their feet I turned to the right and dashed into a ravine opening into the mountain itself. There was a stream running down it from the melting snow, but presently I found a fairly beaten path running along up the ravine and winding through the trees and around rocks. Knowing that my life was at stake, I put forth every effort to reach a defensive spot.

When I had gone up the ravine 300 feet I found further progress impossible. Right before me was an opening into the cliff into which a man on horseback could have entered, while the width was all of twenty feet. I dashed into the place to find myself in a large chamber. The light was very dim, but I saw two drifts leading off from this further into the mountains. I was after a secure hiding place, and dashed into the right-hand drift without a moments's hesitation.

The Indians were so close on my heels as I entered the dark drift that the foremost one opened fire with his revolver, and the whole pack yelled like fiends. The reader who has seen the entrance to a coal mine slanting into the darkness from the start, can form an idea of the drift I had plunged into. The grade was very steep, and the bottom so rough that I fell down twice in going twenty-five feet. That was as far as I went. The drift was not over three feet wide, and only one Indian could come in at a time.

They did not exactly understand the situation, and were eager to overhaul me. As I turned at bay the foremost Indian was entering the drift. While he was looking into the darkness I was looking toward the light and the first shot from my revolver pierced his brain and killed him as dead as a stone. As he fell I fired again and wounded the warrior behind me. I knew this from the way the fellow yelled out. It was wonderful how quick their enthusiasm cooled down. They had holed me up, but had at the same time discovered that I was not defenseless. Their safety obliged them to get out of range, and in doing this they could not shoot into the drift and hit me with a chance bullet.

All now became as silent as death, and not a move was made for a quarter of an hour. I had made a temporary escape, but by no means congratulated myself that they would abandon their efforts. How far back the drift extended I had no means of knowing, and instead of seeking to ascertain, I crept to within ten feet of the mouth. I had a Winchester and two revolvers, and could have killed Indians all day long had they sought to enter the drift. But one warning was enough. They knew of a safer way to get at me.

By and by I heard the crackling of flames and smelled smoke, and directly after that a heap of burning brush was pushed into the entrance of the drift with a long pole. They were going to smoke me out! I confess to making up my mind that my hours were numbered, but I had given away to despair too soon. The draught of the drift was outward into the chamber, as might have been expected, and not a whiff of smoke could be driven in at me. This game was soon abandoned for another. A rock large enough to furnish cover for an Indian was rolled to the mouth of the drift, and a redskin got behind it and began firing into my cover. By retreating a few feet and lying flat down I was safe from his bullets. He fired sixty-eight times before he hauled off. They couldn't say that I had been killed, and the proper way to prove that I hadn't been was to send a warrior in with a lighted torch to ask me. He had scarcely entered the drift when I banged into him, and dropped him. He fell so near the mouth that his companions sought to draw him out, and I wounded one of them in the arm.

I had killed two and wounded two, and knew that not over four sound ones remained. I was wondering if it wouldn't be the best plan to flash out at them with my revolvers, when a series of yells, shouts, screams and growls filled the chamber beyond me. Then followed five or six shots, more growls and yells, and as I kept my eyes on the opening I caught a glimpse of a grizzly bear and a warrior struggling. In five minutes from the first sound there was no other noise than that of low growling and the click of claws on the rocky floor.

What had happened? I had run into the den of bears seen in the morning, and the Indians had followed. The bears had come home from their morning walk and the result must have been disastrous to the Indians. Although fully realizing the ferocious nature of the animal, I was not as fearful of him as I had been of the Indians. A full grown grizzly could hardly squeeze his way down the drift, and I was certain to kill him if he tried to.

After a bit I crept carefully forward until I could see the chamber. It was a sight to make one sick. Two bears lay dead on the floor, and a third was lying on his belly and licking the blood which flowed from several wounds. But others had suffered more. I had two dead Indians in the drift and five others lay in the chamber—bitten, clawed, and torn until the spectacle was a hideous one to gaze upon. There was blood everywhere and upon everything, and pieces of bloody flesh were mingled and mixed with patches of Indian dress and firearms.

While I stood looking at the horrors the wounded bear rose up with a fierce growl and attacked the corpses. His hurts drove him mad, and he wanted revenge on the dead. I saw him put a paw on the breast of an Indian, seize the throat in his teeth, and at one single wrench he tore the head from the body. He seized another by the leg, just above the knee, and I heard the bones crush like glass as his teeth shut. He jerked and twisted two or three times and the leg was torn off.

It was the frenzy of death. As the bear bit and tore at one of the corpses he suddenly tottered, braced his legs and then sunk down and rolled over, and soon breathed his last. I was so spellbound that it was two or three minutes before I could move. The spectacle was even more horrible when I stepped out and secured a stronger light, and directly my nerves were so unstrung at the recollection of what had occurred that I rushed out of the cave into the open air. As I gained the outside it struck me that the Indians had doubtless left one of their number to watch the horses. As I went down the ravine I determined, if this was the case, to attack him, with the hope of wiping out the whole party.

When I crept out of the ravine another bloody spectacle awaited me. The Indian ponies had been hobbled to prevent them from wandering away, and none of the party had been left in charge. The grizzlies had come upon the horses first, and every one of them was dead on the grass and horribly mutilated. They had not been killed to satisfy hunger, but to gratify a ferocious whim.

After a few hours, during which time I returned to my own camp, to find everything safe, I re-entered the cave and secured the firearms of the dead redskins. The stuff at the camp fire consisted of blankets, robes, ammunition and powder. While none of the party were in war paint, there was nothing to prove that they were out on a hunt. They had, perhaps, deflected from some march to discover what had caused the smoke.

Four weeks later, when a party of hunters from Boise City, headed by Capt. Hall, stumbled on me, I turned over to them, as relics of the singular three-cornered fight, the firearms, bows and arrows, the claws of the grizzlies, two full suits of buckskin, three scalps of white men, and enough pipes, beads, knives, charms and feathers to start a museum.

The "Jumpers."

A correspondent gives some curious facts concerning the "Jumpers" among the French Canadians. He says: They attracted my attention as presenting some points of interest bearing upon the nervous system, showing to what a hyper-sensitive condition it may be brought by certain influences early begun and long continued.

I had from time to time heard lumbermen and others whose avocations led them to spend much time among the French camps speak of these 'jumpers,' but had given no credence to the, as I thought, absurd stories they related in regard to them, until one day, while attending to my duties in the waiting room of my fumigating station, I incidentally let fall the window near my desk, by turning the button suddenly, thus letting the frame fall a short distance, making a quick, sharp noise, when three out of seven French-Canadians who were sitting near, awaiting their certificates of inspection, leaped into the air as if they had been shot, at the same time uttering a yell which would have done credit to a North American Indian. From that time I was on the watch for those strange characters, and, when possible, made inquiries of them through my interpreter in regard to the cause of their condition. Before speaking of this perhaps, it will be well to enumerate some of the manifestations which give them the characteristic name of "jumper." One or two instances will be sufficient. Recently one of them, a French-Canadian of small stature, came out from an adjacent camp to the postoffice. Just as he was about to ask the postmaster for his mail, he being a total stranger to the official, a man of 65 years of age, some one, knowing the fellow to be a "jumper," mischievously cried out: "Grab him by the throat!" The fellow sprang like a cat and grasped the old man by the throat, and held on until removed, the irate postmaster pouring forth torrents of invectives on the fellow, who really was perfectly guiltless.

Another unfortunate woodchopper had just come into camp from two days' work, and was standing near the large camp-heater, in which was a very hot fire, when some one cried, "Grab the furnace!" No sooner were the words said than the poor fellow obeyed the order, and as a result left a scorched pattern of each hand on the nearly red-hot pipe, thus rendering him unfit for his work in the woods for some time.

I could, were it not for taking up valuable space, enumerate instance after instance fully as peculiar as the above. In brief it may be stated, that at any time and under any circumstances, with the slightest provocation and almost instantaneously on being spoken to, one of these fellows will obey any command, imitate any action, without regard to its nature, trivial or serious. He will leap on to a table, or over a stove, or into a river or pond, throw any article or weapon he may have in hand in any direction indicated; will repeat any sentence or exclamation. So serious a matter is this that many of the lumbermen absolutely refuse to admit a man known as a "jumper" into their camps. I find they are not wholly confined to French-Canadians, as occasionally a Canadian of Irish parentage will exhibit the same symptoms.

As stated above, I have endeavored, when possible, to investigate as to the cause of this peculiar and distressing condition, and while I find, without doubt, that primarily it is due to an inherited nervousness, the immediate cause is in taking such children, when small, and while firmly held tickling them until convulsive symptoms appear. This seems to be the story of such ones as I have made inquiries of. Whatever the cause, the condition is one much more easily acquired than lost, as it firmly clings to its victim far into adult life.

Reproducing a Slugging Match.

A novel use to which instantaneous photography may be put has been recently suggested. Every one is familiar with the interesting experiments of Mr. Muybridge, whose photographic discoveries regarding the various positions assumed by a horse in motion so astonished the artists. Mr. Muybridge's instantaneous views will, if properly arranged and made to pass rapidly before the eye, be blended into the semblance of a single figure which has the appearance of the most life-like motion. Mr. Muybride has recently been taking pictures of a boxing match and it is suggested that he shall execute a series of views of the next prize fight in which the Boston slugger, John L. Sullivan, is engaged.

If this can be successfully accomplished the views may be reproduced by wholesale and sold all over the country, so that, with the aid of a "thaumatrope" such as can be bought in any toy store, one can sit in his own parlor and view the fight from the first round to the final knockout. In this manner, too, records may be kept of all great battles fought by the champions of the ring. It would thus be possible years hence, when Mr. Sullivan is dead, to see him knock out Mr. Mitchel or Mr. Pete McCoy, and from the opportunity thus afforded the student of the manly art to study the methods of fighters living and dead pugilistic science would derive the greatest benefit.

Do not forget that in the winter time the birds need more and better feed than in summer. Give the noon meal of cracked corn, whole wheat and oats. The evening allowance may be whole corn and a full feed, which will last them advantageously through the long nights.

Divorced After Death.

The *N. Y. World* says: An unusual question is presented to the Superior Court, bearing upon the legality of a divorce which was not granted until several hours after the party died. Wm. W. Derickson, who was married Aug. 23, 1873, sued his wife in the Superior Court for an absolute divorce. A judgment was entered on February 3, 1884, against Mrs. Derickson, which she asks to have annulled upon the ground that it was entered four or five hours after her husband's death, and for the further reason that it was improperly granted.

Mrs. Derickson makes Samuel and Susan T. Derickson, the parents of her late husband, and her three children parties defendant. She says that in 1883 her husband accused her of infidelity and by threats forced her to sign an agreement of separation by which he was given the custody of their three children. The agreement contains a provision that if the charge could not be sustained the instrument should become void. Mrs. Derickson says that the charges were not true. Her husband, however, sued her for an absolute divorce, and she avers he employed three detectives who falsely swore, when the case was brought before the referee, that one of them had been intimate with her.

After all the testimony was taken the referee made a report in favor of Mr. Derickson, which was confirmed by the Court. This was on February 3, 1884. At 9.30 o'clock on the morning of that day Mr. Derickson died, and the judgment in his favor was not entered until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Mr. Derickson left an estate valued at about $4,000. Mrs. Derickson wants the judgment of divorce vacated, or in the event of the Court deciding that the judgment was properly entered, she asks that the action be revived in order that she may appeal from the judgment and obtain a reversal, so that she may take out letters of administration upon her husband's estate.

This complaint was demurred to upon the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and further that as Derickson was dead and his executors or administrators were not mentioned there was a defect in the parties to the action. Judge Freedman, before whom the demurrer was argued, recently gave a decision directing a judgment in favor of the defendants, with leave to Mrs. Derickson to amend her complaint upon payment of costs.

I Won't.

"What made you think I'd want to purchase that book?" asked a reporter on the West Shore road of a train boy who had just deposited in his lap a volume giving a complete history of all the notable encounters in the prize-ring within the last hundred years. The reporter in question, be it observed, although of unfortunately somewhat pugnacious aspect, takes especial delight in reporting sermons, and is as ignorant of the Marquis of Queensbury rules as of the differential and integral calculus.

"I thought you was a sport," replied the train boy, taking a rapidly inventory of the interlocutor. He was a shrewd-looking lad with piercing eyes and a nose which is generally supposed to indicate that its owner knows a thing or two.

"Then do you always try to select books to suit the character of each passenger?"

"Of course I does. I hits it right generally, too, though I sometimes get left. But 'tain't half as bad to mistake a religious man for a sport as to mistake a sport for a religious man. The sport'll get madder'n a wet hen every time and sling all the cuss words he knows at you—that is if he's in the smokin' car."

"Do you find much variety of taste among the ladies on the trains?"

"Cert. When I see a woman who wants to be thought a fine lady but ain't, I drops her some novel about jukes and bloated aristocrats, where all the men has plenty of stamps and the women folks lots of jewelry. When I strikes a lady what's a genooine thing I flops her down a book that ain't got no darned nonsense in it—some book that's been runnin' ever since I've been in the business and no tellin' how long afore."

"How about the men?"

"You've got to study them just as hard. Them dudish fellers is the worst customers. They never buys no books. They'll just set and suck their canes all day, thinkin' about mashin' or some such rot, I suppose. A man wot's full of business and looks worrited don't often buy books. He can't keep his thoughts on 'em. Young men that ain't dudes and ain't got no more money'n they know what to do with make the best of customers. And old men wot's takin' life easy an' contented like and ain't everlastingly bothering themselves about money, buy a good many books on the trains. A railroad train is a mighty good place to study human natur' in."

"What's your favorite reading?"

"I like to read how poor boys got on in the world till they got to be real big bugs like that feller Edison what used to sell books on a train same as I do."

"Let me have that book of Farrar's sermons, and don't take me for a sport again."

"You can bet I won't."

A series of experiments has been made by Messrs. Vigier, Laborde and Rondeau upon the effects of compounds of boracic acid when used for preserving food. The results prove that pure boracic acid is not injurious, even in large doses; but it must be quite free from salts of alumina and lead, and from carbonate of soda, the impurities generally present in commercial borax. Boracic acid is so long retained in the system, that it is believed to be well adapted to combat infectious diseases.

A Swedish engineer has produced a new explosive, which he calls "romite," and for which he claims great strength, cheapness and impossibility of explosion except when ignited.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

CENTRE HALL, PA., FEB. 10, 1886.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

YOU CAN FIND US WITH A

A Better Assorted Stock

THAN EVER IN OUR ELEGANT NEW ROOMS IN

Merchants' Place, Bellefonte.

D. GARMAN & SON.

D. GARMAN & SON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Fringes—Garmans.

Yankee notions—Garmans.

Call to see us in our new quarters—Garmans.

——Centre Hall is still having an accession of newcomers.

Zephyrs, saxony, Germantown and common yarn—Garmans.

——If you want a fine water power apply to Simon Ruble.

——Mr. Lyon, father of Moyer Lyon, of Bellefonte, died on Sunday.

——All the best cough drops in the market at Murray's drug store. tf

—Miss Weaver, of Indiana county, is visiting at Mr. John Rishel's.

——Rev. Kerr's household goods arrived at the station Wednesday.

——Bellefonte is happy over the prospect of having a new railroad depot.

— Jacob From has purchased the Alex. Kuhn property, in this town, at $600.

——Thirty-five men are employed at the new saw-mill in Green's Valley, opposite Centre Hall.

——Bellefonte looks upon Centre Hall as a suburb. Make it superb and you are right.

——Miss Maggie Rishel, of this place, is attending a musical school in Mifflinburg.

——Notwithstanding the cold snap, building operations kept going on at Centre Hall.

— Mr. Rook, of Philipsburg, takes Frain's place as landlord of Kreamer's hotel, at Millheim.

Ribbosene, chenille, arasene, floss, filling silk, plushes, satins, velvets, fringes, gimps, etc.—Garmans.

——There will be services in Presbyterian church, Centre Hill, Sunday, 14, at 11 a. m., by Rev. Kerr.

——Wm. Allison, agent, advertises some lots at Potters Mills, at private sale in another column of Reporter.

— Hublersburg has a Goodhearted post-master. Next Edmunds may want to know what he was appointed for.

——Mrs. Jacob Witmyer, of Coburn, died of consumption, on 2d, aged 34 She was a daughter of Benjamin Kerstetter.

——Monday Wm. M'Farlane, Hon. S. Gilliland and D. Hess, were on the train. Guess they were out on a railroad schwe.

——Send a sample copy of the Reporter to your western friends and have them subscribe for it and keep posted on our home news.

——Rev. S. W. Pomeroy, of Pleasant View, has accepted the pastorage of the Presbyterian church, at Mill Hall, Clinton county.

——The services in the Reformed church, Centre Hall, Sunday, 14, will be at 7 p. m. instead of 2:30 p. m. as previously announced. THOS. T. LAND.

——The newspapers of this and adjoining states keep up the warning against the Bohemian oats swindlers. New victims turn up all the time.

——Prof. Will T. Meyer, now of Shamokin, will locate at Bellefonte, the coming spring, and be at the service of all who wish to study music.

——E. B Hosterman has been appointed chairman of Potter, south, pr., in place of Joseph Gilliland, declined. Ellis will make an efficient chairman.

——The lecture of Walter Thomas Mills, Tuesday evening, 16, will be in the Ev. church, instead of the G. T. hall. All should hear him. Admission free.

——Henry Keen's smoke-house, in Penn twp., took fire one day last week, and much of his meat was damaged in consequence. Must noch emol shlachte, Hen.

——Since the first of October exactly sixty-four marriage licenses have been issued in this county. This is an average of one marriage in every 44 hours and 15 seconds.

——Musical conventions and concerts are all the go now. Coburn, Spring Mills, Madisonburg, Aaronsburg, Spruce-town, and other villages, have held them or are yet to hold them.

——The dedication service of the new Evanglical church at Millheim is announced to take place Sunday, February 28. Bishop Dubbs, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, will be present and officiate.

——Mr. H. R. Feidler, one of Miles township's most substantial farmers, favored the Reporter sanctum with a call. Mr. Feidler is the father of the accomplished editor of the "Keystone Gazette."

——Fire at Centre Hall.—About 12 o'clock, noon, to-day (Wednesday) the coach shop occupied by John T. Lee, on East Church street, this place, was discovered to be on fire. Aaron Thomas, who lives near by, was the first to notice the flames and hurrying to the scene dashed a pail of water on the parts ablaze and almost extingnished the fire. Upon his return with an additional supply of water, however, the flames had taken deep root, and efforts to save the building were in vain. By this time a number of other citizens had made their appearance and carried from the burning building gearing of three buggies, lumber, tools, and such other goods as they could secure. A large amount of lumber, spokes, paints, oil, tred-power, tools, and other articles were burned, but were insured. The building, belonging to Jacob and John Arney, was worth about $400. We do not know whether the building was insured or not. The cause of the fire is unknown. It originated in a room upstairs next to one in which Mr. Lee had been working until near noon.

——In less than 20 minutes, the other day, while standing close to the post-office, we observed no less than half-dozen ex mail contractors—veterans who had been in Uncle Sam's service. It struck us there might be a score more within rifle shot, and judge that we have as many of these men of the mail persuasion to the square inch as any part of Uncle Sam's vineyard. We would advise these veterans to have a re union, a supper and hop. Among them we would find the following old "stagers:" Johnny Neff, Adam Nearhood, Hen Boozer, Pap Smith, Cleve Dinges, 7 Mt. Confer, Peter Shires, John L. Runkle, esq., and there may be others, all who flourished as mail men inside the last five years—enough to make a gay and lively party if the mail fellers didn's feel like inviting any females. They might petition congress for a pension.

——Death ended the sufferings of Mrs Harry Kreamer, of this place, on last Sabbath morning, about 4 o'clock. Some weeks ago an operation was performed upon the deceased and two ovarian tumors removed from her. For about two weeks after the operation she seemed to be on a fair way to recover, but this hope vanished about three weeks ago when she gradually began to sink, until death took her off. Mrs. Kreamer was held in great esteem by all her relatives and acquaintances. She was a lifelong and devout member of the Reformed church. She was a daughter of Hon. Sam'l Strohecker, and born at Rebersburg, in which town and vicinity she lived up to two years ago, when Mr. Kreamer and family moved to Centre Hall. She was a good wife and mother. She leaves a husband, son and two daughters to mourn her decease. Her remains were buried to-day (Wednesday) at Rebersburg.

——Catherman, the mail clerk who robbed the pouch between Lewisburg and Montandon, made up the mail himself. In it were thirteen registered packages. Before he got to Montandon he cut a hole in the pouch with his knife and abstracted the money packages, and then threw the pouch on the mail train of the main line, and burned the rifled letters. The robbery was discovered in due time, and a detective found Catherman outside of a hotel at Lewisburg picking his teeth. He asked to see his knife, which the officer found to fit the cut in the pouch. Over $100 were found on his person, and Catherman confessed the deed.

——D. Garman & Son are now fixed in their elegant new quarters, opposite the Ph. Branch. They always had a fine store but in their new room they have things in No. 1 order, with the finest assortment of fancy goods in the county. Garmans deal honestly with all, and never give a customer cause to feel dissatisfied. You meet with no more gentlemanly treatment any where.

——Stand up for your town paper and the town paper will stand up for you. Says the Lewistown *Sentinel*. Just so, but every town seems to have those who will support a city paper in preference to the home paper, and yet will expect the home paper to benefit them by helping home affairs. There always will be queer folks.

——Get your sale bills printed at the Reporter office, in good style and cheap Send the list of articles with date of sale and hour, by mail, and your bills will be printed and forwarded to you. Sales advertised in the Reporter will be read all over the county, and are more largely attended in consequence.

— The Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Lutheran congregation will hold its anniversary exercises in the Ev. church, of this place, next Sabbath evening. The program for the occasion embraces essays, addresses and music. It will be an interesting meeting. All are invited.

——The largest, strongest and best operating cook stoves in existence are the Palace and New Regulating, at the store of J. Kyle McFarlane & Co., Bellefonte. The stoves have advantages not found in others, and should be examined by persons in need of a cook and baker. Guaranteed in every respect.

——An Aaronsburg correspondent suggests that the Centennial of that town be fixed on to take place soon after next harvest. For the Philadelphia Centennial preparations were begun some 8 or 10 years beforehand. Aaronsburg may do with that many months.

——A party of twenty-five or more will start from Centre Hall station for Kansas and Nebraska about the 15th of March, going through to Kansas City without a change. Any who may desire to join the club can have full information from C. Dinges, Centre Hall.

——The Centre Hall roller mill has put in additional machinery in the last week to increase capacity and manufacture high-grade flour. The mill is under full headway again after a suspension of operations of two weeks to enable these additions to be made.

——Everybody was glad to see the pleasant sunshine of last Monday. The sky was clear and the sunshine mild, softening the snow. It was the first elegant day in six weeks. Tuesday was also pleasant and sleighing was badly used up by the mild sunshine.

——We have received specimen pages of "Gates Ajar," Sunday School music, written by Prof J. H. Kurz-naabe, of Harrisburg, whose masterly musical scholarship is distinctly perceptible in the graceful style and exquisite harmony of tunes.

——German Canary Birds, all comparatively cheap at Murrays Drug Store.

——Boalsburg.—Landlord Hummel will take charge of a hotel in Millerstown, Perry county, next Spring. Mr. James Stuart, who has purchased the hotel from the Stover heirs, intends occupying and doing business in same. Mr. Stuart being a temperance man will suit the villagers. Mrs. Geo. Jack is able to be about again after an illness of several weeks. Miss Emma Kuhn has almost recovered from a severe rheumatic attack. Miss Lillie Fisher is home again; for the last four months Miss Fisher had been in Philadelphia attending a musical school. Base ball spirit is still at fever height among our boys. Boalsburg beats all for heavy-weight young men, we have about a half-dozen from 16 to 19 years old that will weigh between 150 and 175 lbs. Mr. Reily Kreamer is here on a visit from Johnstown, and tips the beam at 210. Mr. Hummel gave our young folks a hop on Monday night. We all decide with the grand jury that the bridge near Oak Hall Station needs repairing. Mr. E. Rish, of near this place, moves on the Brocherhoff farm, near Old Fort. W.

—Boalsburg's druggist, J. Dinges, sells Dr. Smith's Salve used for flesh wounds, boils, ulcers, carbuncles, chilblains, chapped hands, pimples, etc.

——The Middleburg *Post* says: Robert Buffington who mysteriously disappeared some 15 years ago from this place and had not been heard of since, Rip Van Winkle like dropped into existence a few weeks ago through a correspondence with the Lancaster county authorities with his son James Buffington, of this place, when it was learned that he was in the Lancaster county alms house. The intelligence was a perfect surprise to his old acquaintances and his son James, prompted by pity and kindred feelings, resolved to visit him and left on Saturday morning for that purpose. He found him a man of 82 years, but remarkably well preserved for that age, as he is able to walk without a cane, and is still blessed with a remarkable memory.

——Last Friday morning, 5th, was a memorable one for low temperature in these parts, the mercury having fallen to 18 degrees below zero. One fellow was so chilled that he was anxious to know how the prothonotar stood.

——Rev. J. H. Kerr will become pastor of the Centre Hall Presbyterian charge which has been vacant for several years. The charge has secured Wm. Wolf's house on Church street, as a home for Rev. Kerr.

FEBRUARY COURT.

Court was called on Monday morning, 1st inst, Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge, and Hons. Chester Munson and J. R. Smith, Associate Judges.

The first case called on Monday was that of Wm. Hosbands vs. B. F. Leathers & Son. There being no defense to the action brought, the jury was instructed to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount acknowledged to be due, viz: $271:50.

The Commissioners of Centre county have been looking after the interests of the county, and have brought suits against several townships for the purpose of recovering amounts paid for keeping insane paupers in asylums. The first suit was against the overseers of the poor of Spring twp., in which judgment was recovered for $647.66.

The second writ was the county against the overseers of the poor of Benner twp., in which a judgment was recovered for $1,037.11.

McClain & Cook vs. Samuel Blackford, J. C. P. Jones and William Poorman. Judgment against Samuel Blakcford for amount claimed and non-suit against plaintiff as to Jones and Poorman.

Moshannon Banking Company vs. Lee, Ramey & Co. Judgment rendered against Fred Ramey alone for the sum of $1,435 68.

F. P. McCormick vs. D. H. Parker. Defendant confessed judgment in the sum of $400 —*Gazette*.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

Bellefonte, Jan. 27.—The Grand Jury find that a certain bridge across Sinking creek in Potter twp., at Roble's mill, is out of repair and in such condition as to put to inconvenience and endanger the safety of the traveling public.

They also find that a certain bridge on the turnpike leading from Lemont to State College across Spring creek, in College twp., is in a like condition.

Also the bridge across Cedar creek in College twp., on the road leading from Oak Hall Station to Boalsburg, we find in like condition.

J. A. WOODWARD, Foreman.

SPRING MILLS.

Dr. Geo. Frank, of Rebersburg, who practiced here a year ago, moved to Millheim.

P. S. Dale is about getting a new engine in his establishment.

The Evangelical meeting is still in progress.

Mr. Soars had an upset the other day in a sleigh.

The concert under the direction of P. H. Meyer was a grand succes, with a class of 60 singers.

Rev. Mininger preached in the Methodist church Sunday morning to a crowded house

Rev. Kerr will preach in the Presbyterian church, Sunday, 14th, in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Peter Wilson is able to be around.

George Crawford's meat house burned Tuesday afternoon, burning all his meat.

C. O. D.

DAMAGE BY FIRE IN DUBOIS.

Dubois, Pa., Feb. 7.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning the City Hotel was discovered to be on fire, and in an hour and a half had spread to and destroyed six business places. The list is as follows: E. M. Kuntz, City Hotel building, $3,000; James Holmes, proprietor of hotel, $2,000; hired help and guests of hotel, $500; Kirchbaum & Guthmiller, tailor, $150; D. G. Hamor, $400; R. M Boyles, $3,000; Grier Bros., $1000; W. A. Engleman, $100; H. S. Knarr, $4000. On all the property lost there is not over $1,000 insurance.

STEEL WORKS DESTROYED.

Lewistown, Pa., Feb. 4.—The west end of the tire mill, including the scrap mill, steam and trip hammers and new engine of the Standard Steel works, at Logan, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $20,000; fully insured. The works will be reconstructed.

ROBBING THE RESIDENCE OF THOMAS WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 1.—Thomas Westbrook, dispatcher of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at this city, was robbed of a large sum of money this morning by a well planned ruse. His wife was alone in her house, in Portstown, a suburban village, where word was brought to her from her son's house, near by, that a strange boy had called there and said that her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Westbrook, in this town, had been stricken with paralysis. This alarmed the unsuspecting lady, and she at once went to see her sister after locking the doors of her house. She came to the city and found that her sister, Mrs. Westbrook, had not been stricken but was in her usual health, as were also her other sisters, Mrs. Latimer and Mrs. Conrad. This led Mrs. Westbrook to suspect that something was wrong and before she got to her home she remarked "This is a set up job." Upon reaching the house her suspicions were confirmed when she discovered that the back door and a door to a room upstairs had been broken open. The burglars ransacked bureau drawers and opened a trunk in the room which contained $2,200 in gold, silver and paper money, and notes, etc., amounting to $300. The fact that the robbery was committed at a time when Mr. Westbrook was known to be at work and his wife alone, lead to the suspicion that the theft was committed by some one acquainted with family. The money was the amount saved by Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook after many years of toil.

A POSTAL CLERK'S ROBBERIES.

Lewisburg, Feb. 3.—The Lewisburg mail pouch for Lock Haven and Harrisburg Railroad Post Office, dispatched the night of the first instant, was cut and 13 valuable registered letters extracted therefrom. Chief Clerk Hughes was advised of the theft and telegraph Post Office Inspector Speese at Erie of the fact. The inspector arrived here this morning and after an investigation arrested Chas. A. Catherman, a substitute postal clerk, who confessed the crime. All the letters were burned. Over one hundred dollars in money was found on his person.

Catherman was a clerk on the Lewisburg & Tyrone road, and his face is no doubt familiar to all along the line of our road. He will find his new occupation different from what he had under route agent Sample, with boarding and employment in one of Uncle Sam's big houses for 7 or 10 years.

IN THE MEAN TIME WILL HAVE NO LICENSE.

Huntigdon, Feb. 8.—The contest that was expected in the court to-day between the applicants for liquor license on one side and more than five thousand signers of remonstrances against license on the other side did not come off, because the court directed that the pending applications be continued until April sessions. All the members in the court, President Judge Furst, Associate Judges Johnston and McCarthy, concurred in this order. A large number of other applications will be made to the next court and all will be then disposed of together. The present applicants will in the mean time be without license and the temperance people feel that they have gained a victory in the preliminary skirmish. They are delighted with the unanimity of the court in the postponing and believe it an indication of final success.

A POOR-HOUSE DANCE INTERRUPTED.

Media, Pa., Feb. 4.—Last evening, while a country dance was in progress at the Delaware county Poor-House, given by the manager to some friends, a barn on the Poor-House property caught fire, and its entire contents, together with 8 head of horses and 17 head of cattle in the stable, were consumed in the flames. Some of the horses were the property of the guests at the dance. The loss is about $12,000, mostly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A FAMILY FROZEN TO DEATH.

Oberlin, Kan., Feb. 5.—The bodies of a man, women and six children were found frozen stiff on the prairie near here yesterday. They are supposed to be a man named Lemmon and his family, who started in an emigrant wagon for this place just before the recent blizzard, and have not been heard from since. A brother of Lemmon has gone to Oberlin from Geneva to identify the bodies.

HOW TOM PAINE DIED.

Harrisburg, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Eliza Sloan Boyd, the oldest native born resident of Harrisburg and the first white child born in this city after the town was laid out—being in 1800—died yesterday. When a young girl her parents moved to New York City, and while there she frequently went on missions of charity. On one of these occasions she visited the house Tom Paine, the infidel, when he lay dying, and it was frequently asserted by Mrs. Boyd that Paine did not die a disbeliever, but called on God in his last hours.

MARRIED.

On 2d inst, by Rev. W. H. Groh, H. C. Etters and Miss Sarah A. Shuey, both of College twp.

At the home of Levi Stump, near Tusseyville, Jan. 21, by Rev. Thos. S. Land, John S. Row and Miss Harriet C. Stump.

On 9th. inst., by J. C. Boal, J. P., Mr. Wm. Parker and Miss Sarah Treaster, all of Potter twp.

On the 4th. inst. at Rebersburg, by Rev. J. Dotterer, B. F. Smith, of Centre Hall, and Miss Chestie E. Breon, of Rebersburg.

——Undertaking.—After April 1st, 1886, I will be well prepared to attend promptly to all the business of an undertaker. Patronage respectfully solicited. tf LEVI MURRAY, Centre Hall.

——Merchant tailoring at the Philadelphia Branch, and satisfaction guaranteed. An experienced head oversees this department. tf

Centre Hall Lots.—Building lots ¼ mile east of Centre Hall station for sale, Prices, $100, $110 to $115 per lot. Payments easy. 3m FRED KURTZ.

——Corn meal grists will be ground at the Centre Hall roller mill, Tuesday and Saturday of each week. tf

——Shoemakers—I can supply you with rubber cement for mending gum boots, etc.—J. D. Murray. tf

Yankee notions—Garmans.

——German Canaries at Murrays.

Sale March 6.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned, at Centre Hall, on Saturday March 6, at 12:30 p. m.: One horse, buggy and pole, 2 sets single harness, set plow gears, 2 pairs flynets, 2 heavy collars, grind stone, cutting box, shovels, hoes, picks, hods, forks, iron kettle, digging iron, chains, 4 wheelbarrows, 2 well buckets, sled, string of bells, 3 halters, one heater, lot kindling wood, lot lumber, No. 8 cooking stove, coal stove, parlor suit, sink, 3 tables, 3 bed steads, ½ dozen wood-seat chairs, ½ doz. cane-seat chairs, 4 rocking chairs, lounge, brass kettle, dishes, &c.

HORACE ZERBY.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.—Three several parcels of ground, at and near Potters Mills, willed by Joseph Carson, dec'd, to Mrs. M. E. Hutchenson, are offered at private sale. One lot, containing about 18 acres, known as the Wasson property, with a tenant house thereon; another lot, known as the Toner property, with a small dwelling thereon: the other a tract of mountain land, one mile south of Potters Mills. For further particulars apply to, WM. M. ALLISON,
10feb6t Potters Mills, Pa.,
Agent for Mrs. M. E. Hutchinson.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Wm. Kerr, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

G. L. GOODHART,
3feb6t O. A. KERR,
Executors, Centre Hill, Pa.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to all persons holding notes or bonds against Centre County, to present them at the Commissioners' office on the first day of April next. After that date the payment of interest will stop.

JOHN WOLF,
J. C. HENDRSON,
10feb3t A. J. GREIST.
Bellefonte, Feb. 3, 1886. Commissioners.

Sale March 3.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned, about one mile east of Old Fort, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3: Two horses, 3 milch cows, 2-year old bull, 3 yearling calves, threshing machine, horse power and shaker, grain drill, fanning mill, cornplanter, cornplows, large cultivator, corn scrapers, cultivators, South Bend chilled plows, feed cutter, 2-horse wagon, new top buggy and pole, sleigh, 2-horse sled, log sled, hay fork, rope and pulley, log chain, breast chains, 12 cow chains, 20 feet of cable chain, butt chains, rakes, forks, scoop shovels, grain bags, grain cradle, mowing sythe, grindstone, 2 sets dung boards, 2 sets hay ladders, corn in the ear, topped corn fodder, horse gears, 2 sets harness, 4 sets cruppers, collars, bridles, riding saddle, team saddle, 2 fine driving nets, 5 sets heavy nets, scalding trough, chopper machine, meat bench, fat press, ½ bl. saurkraut, 2 bl. cider vinegar, 20 gal. soft soap, 36 gal. copper kettle, large iron kettle, wash boiler, plank field drag, hay rakes, 80 ft. 4¼ in. leather belting, 40 ft. double ladder, with rope and pulley, 12 ft. ladder, crowbar, digging iron, 2½ in. post auger, 5 ft crosssaw, buck saw, ¼ interest in power saw, bag cart, wheelbarrow, shoeing tools and box, 2 strings of sleigh bells, good hand corn sheller, roofing lath, boards, shingles, saurkraut knife, 400 lb. beam scales, canned fruit, household furniture, hathaway stove, iron air-tight wood stove, beds and bedsteads, corner cupboard, sink with top cupboard, large bureau, 3 wash stands, flour stand with castors, chest, stove pipe, lounge, looking glass, extension and other tables, ½ dozen canseated chairs, arm chairs, queensware, stoneware, tubs, meat vessels, barrels, washing machine, sewing machine, potatoes by the bushel, and other articles. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, sharp. Wm. Goheen, Auct. MRS. E. C. GROVE.

Sale Feb. 13.

PUBLIC SALE.—On the premises, one mile east of Centre Hill, on Saturday, FEBRUARY 13, the following described real estate of Jacob M. Treaster, dec'd: A tract of land containing 48 ACRES, and 71 perches, 35 Acres are clear and in good cultivation, the balance timbered with pine, hemlock, beech, lynn and hickory, thereon erected a Plank Frame House, good as new, and other outbuildings. Good water near the house. Orchard of choice fruit on the premises. Also an unimproved Water Power on this tract, one mile east of Centre Hill, on Sinking Creek; this tract is watered by Sinking Creek and Laurel Run.

Also, a tract of land near the Red Mill, containing 8 Acres, and 121 perches, all clear, thereon erected a Log Dwelling House, and log stable. Water near the house. Orchard of choice fruit on this tract. Terms on day of sale. Sale at 1 p. m.

THE HEIRS.

Sale March 4.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned, 2½ miles east of CENTRE HALL, on Thursday, MARCH 4: Three good work horses, 6 milk cows, (2 fresh,) 2 two-year old bulls, five yearling bulls, 1 1-year-old heifer, four calves, all horn cattle are No. 1 shorthorn breed; one Yorkshire sow and pigs, six No. 1 shoats, broad-wheel wagon and box good as new, good two-horse wagon, Champion combined reaper with rake and dropper, good grain drill, good land-roller, Millheim cultivator, No. 1 hay rake, long sled, new log sled, carriage, good fanning mill, good set of hay ladders, 23 ft. long; 2 new South Bend plows, 2 Mollie Stark plows, Heckendorn plow, corn scraper, Centre Hall planter, double shovel plow, 2 good harrows, 2 1-horse cultivators, hay fork and pulleys, one harpoon, Lewisburg feed cutter, double and single trees, fifth chain, Lidey grain cradle, manure sled, wagon hoister, six good hand rakes, 2 three-tongue hay forks, 4 shaking forks, other forks, grubing hoe, shovel, emory grind stone, 2 buggy poles, pair double harness, pair new heavy britchbands, set of cruppers, 2 set of plow gears, collars, hames, check lines, 2 single lines, bridles, halters, 2 lead reins, 4 good nets, about 25 steer chains, collar chains, cross-cut saw, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

J. N. Leitzel, Auct. GEORGE DURST.

Sale March 2.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned, one mile west of FARMERS MILLS, on Tuesday, MARCH 2: Four head of horses, 1 stallion 3 years old, 1 mare 3 years old, 1 horse 2 years old, 1 brood mare with colt 7 years old, 1 one year old colt, 1 spring colt, 3 cows, 1 bull two years old, 1 heifer 2 years old, 5 yearling calves, 10 head of sheep, 7 hogs, 4-horse wagon, 2-horse wagon, 2-horse spring wagon, hay rake, reaper, 2-horse cultivator, 2 1-horse cultivators, drill, Barsheer plow, Imperial plow, Bull plow, 2 shovel plows, grind stone, hay fork and rope, threshing machine, shaker and power, fanning mill, 2-horse sled, 2 pairs spreads, double and whipple trees, log chain, fifth chain, set tug harness, set front gears, set plow gears, 3 set flynets, collars, bridles, 2 pair bed steads, table, dinner bell, etc. Sale at 10 o'clock.

J. N. Leitzel, Auct. JACOB HOMAN.

Sale Feb. 16.

PUCLIC SALE.—At the late residence of D. S. Auman, dec'd, in Pee Valley, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 10 a. m.: Two cows, 2 head of young cattle, 4 shoats, threshing machine, strap, tread-power, and fixings, fanning mill, 2-horse wagon, 2-horse sled, corn planter, reaper and mower, plow, harrow, grind stone, bar by the ton, potatoes, apples, 2 beds and bedding, ½ dozen chairs, ten-plate stove, corner cupboard, table, dinner bell, meat, meat stand, garden vegetables, grain in the ground, and many other articles. SALLY AUMAN.

D. H. Ruhl, Auct.

Sale Feb. 23.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned, ½ mile north of Tusseyville, on THURSDAY, FEB. 25: One bay mare, 7 years old; 1 King George colt; 4 cows (one fresh,) 1 bull, 1 calf, 4 Chester White shoats, one new Conkling wagon, new top buggy, new Buckeye grain drill, strawcutter, plow, harrow, cultivator, pair of hayladders, 1-horse sled, good grain cradle, double and single trees, set of cruppers, set of breech bands, single harness, collar and breast strap, set of fly-nets, collar and bridles, 2 hair-stuffed collars, checks and other lines, grain bags, ½ interest in Osborne mowing machine. Household Goods. Cook and room stoves, new ten-foot extension table, bedsteads, tables, chairs, meat vessels, 2 barrels vinegar, &c. Sale at 12 o'clock.

WM. GROSSMAN.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.*

Reduced rates to $2 00 per day The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

JOS M. FEGER, Proprietor.

tf

NEW COAL YARD.

A new coal yard has been opened in connection with the Centre Hall Roller Mill, where all kinds of soft and hard Coal will be sold at reduced prices for CASH or on grain account. j3m

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn, oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage. tf

MARKETS.

Reported by EVANS BROS., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 56 North Water St., Philad.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Cheese and all kinds of Country produce. Quick sales, good prices and quick returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1886.

BUTTER.		
Creamery, Penn'a, extra		33
" Western "		32
EGGS.		
Penn'a, Del and Md., per doz	crates	27
" " "	bbls	26
Western, ex brands	crates	27
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, straight, nearby	per lb	10
" mixed "	"	9
" Western, straight	"	9
" " mixed	"	8
Roosters	"	6
Ducks, Spring	"	12
Turkeys	"	10
DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, extra, young	per lb	13
" poor to medium	"	10
" old toms	"	10
Spring Chickens, dry picked	"	10
" " scalded	"	9
" Ducks	"	12
LIVE CALVES AND SHEEP.		
Calves, Del & Md, prime	per lb	8
" Fair to good	"	6 7
" Common stock	"	3 4
Sheep, prime	"	4
Lambs, extra	"	6
Live Cattle	"	5
Hogs, live	"	5¼
Pigs, live	"	4 5
Dressed Pork	"	5 5¼
NUTS.		
Chestnuts, per bushel	$2 00	2 25
Shellbarks, do		80
Walnuts, do	45	50
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.		
Cabbage	per basket	25
"	per 100	$4 00
Apples, new	per bbl	1 99
Potatoes, Early Rose	per bus	68
" Burbanks, choice	"	70
" Mixed Lots	"	59
HAY AND STRAW.		
Timothy, choice	per ton	$17 50
" fair	" 12 00	15 00
Cut Hay	"	21 00
Rye Straw	"	20 00
Wheat Straw	"	11 00
Oat Straw	"	10 00
SEEDS.		
Timothy	per bu 1 90	2 00
Clover	per lb 9½	10
Flax	per bu	1 40
CHEESE.		
N Y Factory, choice		10½
Ohio, fat, fine		10
DRIED FRUIT.		
Pitted Cherries	per lb 9	10
Raspberries	"	14
Blackberries	7½	8
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	"	3½
do pared	"	10
Apples, ½s	"	3
do sliced	"	4
BEANS.		
New Marrow	per bus	1 75
Old do	"	
Marrow Pea Bean	"	1 50
White Kidney Bean	"	1 90
Red do do	"	2 00
Green Peas	"	1 15
WOOL.		
Tub-Washed	per lb 32	33
Unwashed	" 22	23
FEATHERS.		
Choice Geese	per lb	50
Prime "	" 47	49
Chicken	" 4	5
Turkey, as to quality	" 7	8
Duck	" 25	30
HIDES.		
Hides, Dry	per lb 10	12
Calf, Salted	" 11	12
Hides, Green, Steer	" 5½	6
" " Cow	" 4	5
" " Bull	" 4	4½
" Salted Steer	" 8	9½
" " Cow	"	8
Sheep Skins, per piece	25	75
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Lard, Country lots, prime	per lb 6¾	7¾
Tallow, Solid	"	7
" Cake	"	5½
Honey in Comb	" 10	11
Country Soap	" 5	6

☞Price Current Subject to Market Fluctuations

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10.—Wheat was steadier but quiet with 87⅞ bid and 88½ asked for Feb.; 88½ bid and 89½ asked for March. Corn was dull and weak, with 47⅞ bid and 48 asked for February, Mar. and May. Oats were quiet, with 39½ bid and 40 asked for February; 39½ bid and 40½ asked for Mar. Rye, 62.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

The receipts for the week: Beeves, 2,500; sheep, 8,000; hogs, 5,400. Previous week: Beeves, 2,500; sheep, 8,000; hogs, 5,400.

Beef cattle—Extra 5¼a6 cents, good 4¼a5c, medium 3¼a4c, common 3¼a4c.

Sheep were in fair demand and firm. Extra 5¼a5½c, good 4¼a5c, common 3a3½c.

Lambs, at 3a9c.

Hogs were fairly active, at 6a6½c.

Fat Cows were demoralized, 1¼a2c.

Milch Cows neglected at $25 at $65.

Milk Calves active, 5a7½c.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	16	Eggs	18
Ham	12	Sides	7
Shoulders	7	Potatoes	90
Lard	6		

GRAIN MRKETS.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, Red	$ 85	Oats	$ 70
Wheat, White	85	Rye	56
Corn, shelled	60	Barley, No. 1	60

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weight and prices.

COAL.

Egg	$4 50	Small Stove	$4 65
Broken	4 50	Pea	2 90
Lump	4 50	Soft	2 50
Chestnut	4 50		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Best Roller Flour	$1 40	Bran per ton	16 00
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 15	Bran, retail, cwt	90
Middlings per ton	14 00	Chop per ton	22 00
		" retail per cwt	1 25

Prices at J. D. Long & Son's,

SPRING MILLS, PA.

Small Stove Coal	$4 30	White & mixed	$ 80
Chestnut	4 20	Butter	18
Egg	4 10	Eggs	20
Pea	2 65	Potatoes	25
Snow Shoe	2 50	Lard	6
Red Wheat	85	Pork	5
		Beef 5c to 6c.	

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—A tract of timber land, in the Seven Mts., one mile south of Potters Mills, containing 105 ACRES, 108 Perches. Bounded by lands of W. J. Thompson, Sam'l Treaster, McCoy heirs and others, being the land of the heirs of Evan Evans, and is well covered with Yellow and Pitch Pine and young Chestnut timber. The tract is almost level and a public road leads direct to it from the turnpike. Will be sold reasonable. Apply to G. L. GOODHART,
15dec3m Centre Hill

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration de bonis non upon the estate of Daniel Fauber, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

20jan6t WM. WOLF, Adm'r,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Sale Feb. 27.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the late residence of Geo. Long, dec'd, near Farmers Mills, on Saturday, FEBRUARY 27, at 1 p. m: Two horses, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 2 head of sheep, lot of harness, bob-sled, log sled, and chain, stove, bureau, table, 4 chairs, 2 beds, stands, corn sheller, scalding trough, etc. BARBARA LONG,
Administratrix.

CENTRE HALL REPORTER.--SUPPLEMENT.

CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1886.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

—OF—

CENTRE COUNTY,

FOR 1885.

STATEMENT SHOWING STANDING OF COLLECTORS FOR 1885 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	DISTRICT.	COLLECTOR.	BALANCE DUE JAN. 2, 1885	
1885	Bellefonte borough	John M. Keichline	$3221 13	
	Howard "	John McElwaine	389 64	
	Millheim "	D. L Zerby	586 11	
	Milesburg "	E H Carr	420 60	
	Unionville "	Wm. H Smith	293 30	
	Philipsburg "	Joseph Brown	1698 14	
	Boggs township	George W Fleck	1191 93	
	Benner "	Jeremiah Kelly	1398 59	
	Burnside "	Jacob Craft	136 19	
	College "	Daniel Grove	2129 98	
	Curtin "	William Mann	25 95	
	Ferguson "	Albert Hoy	1276 48	
	Gregg "	Joseph Smith	2980 02	
	Haines "	George Bower	1168 63	
	Harris "	Fergus Potter	1585 59	
	Howard "	R C Leathers	667 95	
	Huston "	D W Kline	406 49	
	Halfmoon "	J H Griffen	1173 40	
	Liberty "	Joseph B Kunes	962 49	
	Marion "	John Hoy, jr	1357 59	
	Miles "	C C Brungart	1308 02	
	Patton "	Robert Hunter	998 11	
	Penn "	H E Duck	1339 13	
	Potter "	Benj H Arney	3434 17	
	Rush "	Robert Laws	474 91	
	Spring "	L C Regick	2955 44	
	Snow Shoe "	Pat Ward, jr	933 18	
	Taylor "	William Miller	321 48	
	Union "	William Sports	310 62	
	Walker "	Michael Schaeffer	1765 34	
	Worth "	W M Cronister	371 98 —	37311 28

DUPLICATES IN HANDS OF ATTORNEY FOR COLLECTION.

1872*	Liberty township	David Robb	14 52
1876	Bellefonte borough	John H Morrison	598 78
1876*	Marion township	David Harter	24 03
1880*	Liberty "	Daniel Herring	21 04
1882*	Benner "	Michael Myers	85 97
1883	Philipsburg borough	J R Hurd	125 32
1883	Rush township	J Cullen	12 60
1883	Snow Shoe township	Samuel Boyer	279 61
1884	Spring "	Ed C Wood	466 24
	Boggs "	George Taylor	622 18
	Milesburg borough	George Taylor	259 86
	Howard "	John W Smith	128 92
	Curtin township	N J McClosky	93 95
	Snow Shoe township	John Gunsalus	181 86
	Liberty "	Daniel Bitner	123 31 — 3926 19

*Paid in full since January 1, 1886.

NOTES IN HANDS OF ATTORNEY FOR COLLECTION.

W J Rothrock	155 75	
Andrew Gregg	33 26	
John Ward	100 00	
A A Dale	41 22	
W C Heinle	100 00 —	430 23

JUDGMENTS IN LUNACY CASES.

Philipsburg borough	1119 91	
Bellefonte borough—balance	1548 94	
Snow Shoe township—balance	302 19	
Huston township—balance	519 14 —	3490 12

AMOUNTS DUE FROM TOWNSHIPS IN LUNACY CASES.

Snow Shoe township	James Quinn, lunatic	199 72
Huston township	Charles Swisher, lunatic	286 12
Benner township	M Holderman, lunatic	18 05
Curtin township	Job W Lucas, lunatic	52 29 — 556 18

TAX LEVY AND ASSESSMENT FOR 1885.

DISTRICT.	COUNTY TAX.	STATE TAX.	
Bellefonte boro'	3876 01	845 72	
Howard "	409 00	40 04	
Millheim "	624 24	12 87	
Milesburg "	423 72	2 00	
Unionville "	293 78	24 52	
Philipsburg "	2155 65	83 09	
Boggs twp	1336 73	8 50	
Benner "	1578 54	19 40	
Burnside "	226 71	9 85	
College "	2469 42	65 70	
Curtin "	248 56	2 50	
Ferguson "	2913 95	17 80	
Gregg "	3728 42	46 60	
Haines "	2359 24	57 64	
Harris "	1567 26	94 33	
Howard "	755 91	12 04	
Half Moon "	1236 09	30 35	
Huston "	469 04	17 45	
Liberty "	941 27	22 10	
Marion "	1498 01	17 85	
Miles "	2417 52	57 53	
Patton "	1314 43	16 50	
Penn "	1440 59	23 54	
Potter "	3689 23	144 94	
Rush "	869 16	5 75	
Spring "	2911 37	87 79	
Snow Shoe "	908 65	25 75	
Taylor "	339 16	1 70	
Union "	553 12	9 15	
Walker "	2164 07	12 79	
Worth "	363 98	8 00	
	45573 23	1827 49	

CHARLES SMITH, TREAS., IN ACC'T WITH CENTRE CO.

To Bal in hands of Treasurer Jan. 4, 1885	2979 86	
To amount received on dup Duplicates 1876	21 06	
To amount received on dup Duplicates 1881	34801 99	
To amount received on dup Duplicates 1885	10079 14	
To amount received from redemption	421 87	
To amount received from U. S. Lands	197 34	
	48495 26	
To cash paid Treasurer by Commissioners		
To am't from duplicates in hands of attorney for collection	3516 82	
To amount from Overseer of Poor in lunatic cases	1360 57	
To amount from judgments	1582 65	
To amount from notes	329 44	
To amount from unseated lands	71 00	
To amount refunned by asylum	203 21	
To amount Certificate of deposit	820 00	
To amount Processes, chairs and stoves	83 45	15347 14
Total		63842 40

COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT.

JOHN WOLF. CR.

By bal due acc't of 1884	$271 00	
Feb By 4 days delivering spring election blanks	12 00	
March. By 4 days delivering assess books	12 00	
" 12. By 1 day in Harris twp., to secure an assessor for same	3 00	
May. By 5 days delivering transcripts	15 00	
May. By 1 day at Karthaus Bridge	3 00	
" 3 days delivering June Registers	9 00	
June By 2 days delivering 60 day registers	6 00	
Sept. By 5 days delivering duplicates	15 00	
Oct. By 5 days delivering election blanks	15 00	
By 131 days service	393 00	
	754 00	
DR.		
To Sundry orders		530 00
Balance due John Wolf	224 00	

J. C. HENDERSON. CR.

Feb. By 4 days delivering Spring election papers	12 00	
Mar. By 4 days delivering assess books	12 00	
May By 5 days delivering transcripts	15 00	
" By 1 day at Karthaus Bridge	3 00	
" By 3 days delivering June Registers	9 00	
June By 3 days delivering 60 day Registers	9 00	
Oct. By 5 days delivering Duplicates	15 00	
" By 5 days delivering Nov. election blanks	15 00	
" By 2 days at Martha Furnace bridge	6 00	
" By 157 days services	471 00	
	567 00	
DR.		
To sundry orders		426 00
Balance due J. C. Henderson	141 00	

A. J. GREIST. CR.

By bal. due account 1884	$14 00	
Feb. By 2 days delivering Spring election blanks	6 00	
Mar. By 5 days delivering assess books	15 00	
" By 5 days delivering Transcripts	15 00	
May By 1 day at Karthaus bridge	3 00	
" By 3 days delivering June Registers	9 00	
July By 3 days delivering 60 day Registers	9 00	
Aug. By 5 days delivering Duplicates	15 00	
Oct. By 5 days delivering Nov. election blanks	15 00	
" By 163 days services	498 00	
	$603 00	
DR.		
To Sundry Orders		485 00
Balance due A. J. Greist	$108 00	

COMMONWEALTH ACCOUNT.

Mrs. Frank Miller	$ 1 50
Rosanna Miller	1 50
G. H. Kniceley	1 50
H. H. Montgomery sundry	48 07
T. J. Dunkle sundry	141 89
W. C. Heinle sundry	376 41
Joshua Foulk sundry	13 47
D. S. Keller	5 76
Thomas Meyer	1 50
Mrs. Abe Jackson	3 00
Robert J. Haynes	1 75 80
J. C. Harper	38 09
J. B. Linn	22 81
Richard Morgan	8 75
Wm. J. Kealeh	16 86
J. B. LaPorte	15 20
J. H. Rankin	12 03
Charles Smith	51 05
W. D. Hinckley	7 00
Harry Hale	1 50
W. F. Courter	3 30
A. D Adams	1 66
F. X. Lehman	3 00
Joseph Leach	8 40
E. W. Stam	5 70
Allen S. Garman	23 01
W. H. Holt	7 32
John I. Rankin	125 55
Isaac Lose	4 97
H. Hoffer	5 35
Wm. Thompson	2 10
Wm. Gares	5 25
Wilber F. Reeder	4 50
Stephen Vaughn	4 62
Harry Reynolds	4 62
Peter Ashcroft	6 06
Sarah Reynolds	4 62
Mrs. Peter Asheroft	6 06
John Pri st	12 18
Maurice Lyon	6 06
John Anderson	6 06
Lee Hudson	6 06
Charles Blowers	6 66
Joseph Cleary	6 06
Peter McCauley	6 06
Jas. N. Van Ormer	24 60
Frank Shannon	6 06
Bernard Coyle	10 00
S. F. Lytle	6 66
Isaac Wieland	1 48
J. F. Marks	7 95
Foster Nelson	12 95
Lewis Hess	10 60
John Field	23 38
Walter Smith	4 94
Nelson A. Lucas	39 59
William Beales	11 86
J. L. Morris	2 50
W J Carlin	2 80
W. W. Hackman	2 30
E. P. McCormick	5 20
Emanuel Brown	22 75
James Ray	2 44
H. J. Crouse	5 86
A. W. Harter	4 26
J. C. Boal	4 23
H. C. Criesman	12 76
Mathias Mays	4 32
Samuel Parker	4 80
Mary Barlett	4 80
C. A. Rachau	7 50
S. J. McMullen	9 42
Geo. S. Mauck	9 42
L. G. Strunk	9 42
Wm. Zettle	5 02
George Young	1 00
George Flack	7 56
John Lutz	1 92
David Barlett	3 00
Dr. T. R. Hays	1 50
Harvey Lutz	4 50
D. R. Thomas	4 68
S. F. Foster	2 20
Dr. R. G. H. Hays	4 50
Dr. R. L. Dart	4 50
John Kelly	3 00
J. Fearon Mann	7 50
F. P. Kelchline	4 50
R. G. Brett	57 50
W. P. Ard	2 93
H. J. Crouse	2 70
J. W. Musser	5 36
Solomon Peck	17 16
W. E. Fischer	5 58
H. H. Osman	1 01
J. H. Reifsnyder	10 54
Abs. Harter	3 54
W. M. Walker	4 60
Amos Mullen	21 52
C. M. Bower	10 72 1511 26

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

J. W. Frost order book and ledger	$ 28 50
John T. Johnson postage	43 59
Telephone Co. use of instrument 12 months @ 6	72 00
Telephone Co. Extra messages	2 00
John I. Potter freight	4 59
Adams Express Co	20 35
H. V. Stitzer stationery	32 71
Goldsmith Bros. wrapping paper	2 25
W. T. Twitmire repairing stoves &c	21 62
Wm. P. Mitchell map of Snow Shoe twp	150 00
Centre County Bank for office desk	15 25
W. Murphy's Sons blank books	62 75
E. M. Spear telegrams	68
Ed. Irwin copying assess books	7 50
W. J. Carlin copying assess books	11 50
W. J. Carlin copying register books	8 18
J. Seibert sharpening lawn mower	50
R. G. Brett costs No. 303 Aug. S. 1884	17 50
Ellis L. Orvis mandamus 311 Aug. S. 1884	47 15
Charles S. Green copying opinion of judges of supreme court	8 00
E. B. Hosterman, copying assess books	8 00
G. W. Somers, removing ashes, &c., from court house yard	5 00
John I. Rankin, taking testimony in case of Thomas Pear-on	5 45
Silas M Bailey, State tax 1884, 1584 19	
R. M. Dangler, 2 ink sets	3 00
A. W. Kishel, clerical work in Commissioner's office	8 00
H. K. Landis, key for Treas. safe	1 75
W. G. Miller Com clerk Clinton county for statement	5 00
E. A. Nolan, livery team taking comm'rs to Karthaus and back to Snow Shoe Intersection	8 50
J. F Heckman, repairs and plank on Spring Mills bridge	6 50
H. S. Sayer, desk in com. office	50 00
H. S. Sayer, repairs in vault	30 95
E. J. Dewoody, 1 gross steel pens	1 25
W. J. Carlin, 8½ days clerical work in comm'r's office	17 00
A. L. Miller, cleaning flues	70
Wm. Jones, bal water tax 1-84	22 00
Wm. Jones, water tax for 1-85	100 00
John Quick, helping haul stoves	50
J. C. Johnson, hauling stoves	50
W. W. Kephart, addressing assess books and carrying out taxes	29 20
W. C. Miller, copying registers	13 00
J. C. Rumberger, copying registers,	16 80
J. N. Atkins, ink erasers	75
D. F. Fortney, expenses in establishing residence of Jno. J. Cooney	10 00
Thos. Shaugency, cleaning sewers	1 50
Richard Barlett, hauling stove	50
W. M. Bilger, repairs on lightning rod	3 00
N. A. Lucas, putting up flag on court house on death of Gen. Grant	2 00
J. C. Rumberger, making out duplicates	40 80
A. & J. Garbrick, ice	4 10
Jno. F. Jester, letter files	3 00
Comm'r's Clearfield Co. ½ cost repairs on Karthaus bridge	22 90
Harry Sternberg, ringing bell for auction sale of stoves	50
Wm. Mann, blank books for Prothonotary's office	26 95
A. R. White, document files for Commissioner's office	12 00
Geo. T. Bisel, Purden's Digest	30 25
W. H. Wilkenson, pitcher and tumblers	1 25
J. H. Dobbins, postage	8 19
D. Garman, horse and buggy hire	1 50
J. C. Johnson, 5 loads manure in court house yard	5 50
Rich. McCafferty, stone across sewer on north side court house yard	3 00
C. U. Hoffer & Co mdse	5 10
E. W. Woodruff, document files for Prothonotary's office	20 00
E. R. Artman & Co. window shade for Treas. office	1 25
	2677 96

ASSESSORS' PAY.

1884, Union twp. Peter H. Bush	$ 15 00	
" Worth twp. W. B. Gingerich	20 00	
" Potter twp. M. M. Condo	2 00	
" Harris twp. D. T. Weiland	1 00	
" Haines twp. H. Rhinehart	2 25	
" Patton twp. P. A Sellers	5 00	
" Marion twp. C. T. Yearick	3 00	
" Unionville boro. H. Patterson	2 00	
" Harris township. J. S. Meyer	10 00	
" Ferguson twp. A.G. Archy	3 00	
" howard boro. H.C. Holter	4 50	
" Miles twp. A. J. Gramley	5 00	
" Howard twp. D. S. Dunham	5 00	
" Snowshoe twp. Frank Tubridy	4 00	
" Huston twp. Jno. Q Miles	2 00	
" Ferguson twp. W E week	6 25	
" Curtin twp. J. W. Meyer	1 00	
1885, Liberty twp. D.S.Beebdol	25 00	
" Benner twp. Wm. Ishler	23 45	
" College twp. Geo. Kline	17 70	
" Potter twp. E. B. Hosterman	36 60	
" Haines twp. N. W. Cronimiller	24 00	
" Burnside twp. Enoch Midlam	30 60	
" Curtin twp. A. B. Lucas	11 65	
" Unionville boro. W. W. Kephart	12 18	
" Huston twp. W. P. Parsons	25 92	
" Union twp. Jason Underwood	21 70	
" Miles twp. D. L. Bartges	23 00	
" Marion twp. R. B. Loder	18 00	
" Half Moon twp. Simon Sellers	30 06	
" Harris twp. G. W. Williams	26 50	
" Taylor twp. Vinton Beckwith	35 41	
" Worth twp. Jesse Woodring	23 31	
" Howard boro. James Long	12 95	
" Spring twp. M. F. Riddle	45 45	
" Walker twp. F. L. Swarts	23 85	
" Patton twp. George Clark	16 45	
" Milesburg bor. A T Boggs	17 10	
" Philipsburg boro. H. O. Hoffer	22 30	
" Rush twp. Jas. Dumbleton	48 99	
" Boggs twp. Geo. Taylor	29 10	
" Howard twp. J. L. Pletcher	29 00	
" Millheim boro. W Mauck	13 50	
" Penn twp. Jas. Kerstetter	19 00	
" Gregg twp. J. P. Condo	22 00	
" Bellefonte, W. W., A. H. Cox registration	17 00	
" Bellefonte, N.W., Thos. R Benner registration	17 00	
" Bellefonte, S. W., Ed J Brown registration	14 50	
" Bellefonte H H Benner, assessor	36 00	
" Ferguson twp G B Meek	38 85	
" Philipsburg 3d W. Jno A Lehr registration	4 40	
" Philipsburg 2d W. Jno E Homer registration	10 25	
" Boggs E P, Simeon Barthurst registration	3 00	
" Snow Shoe twp. C T Cheeseman	68 00	
" Huston J C Henderson sundry elections	4 00	
" Rush S. P., J W Cullens	4 25 $993 01	

ELECTION EXPENSES.

	Feb.	Nov.
Bellefonte borough—S W	7 50	9 00
" " —N W	7 75	9 00
" " —W W	7 50	9 00
Philipsburg boro—1st ward	15 87	23 45
" " —2d ward	26 32	23 45
" " —3d ward	15 87	23 45
Howard borough	18 19	15 65
Millheim "	19 70	19 60
Milesburg "	17 91	13 85
Unionville "	18 91	14 85
Centre Hall "		21 65
Benner township	10 50	9 60
Boggs township, E P	10 22	14 05
" " W P	18 87	14 25
Burnside township	16 11	21 8
College township	18 43	15 05
Curtin township	21 11	16 85
Ferguson township, E P	19 91	17 05
" " W P	16 00	17 85
Gregg township, S P	19 42	21 45
" " N P	12 15	13 60
Haines township, E P	16 11	20 40
" " W P	22 87	22 60
Halfmoon township	19 95	17 85
Harris township	18 55	16 05
Howard township	19 03	14 35
Huston township	18 59	16 05
Liberty township	20 44	16 65
Marion township	21 55	18 45
Miles township	20 23	20 85
Patton township	21 99	18 65
Penn township	23 31	22 40
Potter township, N P	21 55	19 85
" S P	16 06	26 85
Rush " S P	23 27	22 65
" N P	17 87	23 45
Spring township	15 52	11 40
Snow Shoe township, W P	15 55	18 65
" E P	20 19	18 65
Taylor township	14 51	18 10
Union township	16 21	15 03
Walker township	18 35	15 25
Worth township	19 59	15 25
James H Rankin, return clerk Nov election 1885	4 60	
J C Meyer same service	4 00	
Wm Lewis, use of school house, elect. b'd Worth twp.	2 00	
Samuel Ishler, use of s. h. for election, Nov., 1885	2 00	
Reuben Kline, serving elect. notices Gregg twp. E. P.	2 65	
P J McDonald, use of s. h. for Union twp. elect, board	2 00	
Benj Fisher, advertising spring election, 1885, Taylor twp	3 00	

The following persons each received one day additional pay for having served on the election board until after 12 o'clock p. m., November election, 1884, by order of the court:

Daniel McGinley, Bellefonte, North ward	1 50
H H Weaver, ditto	1 50
C Schrock, ditto	1 50
L A Schaffer, ditto	1 50
G H Lichtenthaler, Philipsburg 2d ward	1 50
Wm H Close, Benner twp	1 50
J F Meyers, do do	1 50
T J Frazier, do do	1 50
J R Smith, Ferguson twp. E P	1 50
J F Krebs, do do do.	1 50
D H Weaver, do do do.	1 50
C B Hess, do do do.	1 50
M L Rishel, Gregg twp. S P	1 50
J K Bitner, " "	1 50
Wm B Bittner, Gregg twp. S P	1 50
P W Burket, Halfmoon twp	1 50
Simon Sellers, " "	1 50
Henry Stevens, " "	1 50
Vincent Stevens, " "	1 50
Isaac Woomer, Harris twp	1 50
A H Kreamer, " "	1 50
R W Swaney, " "	1 50
H J Boyer, " "	1 50
Mesh Williams, Huston twp	1 50
J S Reed, " "	1 50
Miles Campbell, " "	1 50
G W Woodring, " "	1 50
John A Crotzer, Liberty twp	1 50
Jacob Kreger, " "	1 50
Frank Kunes, " "	1 50
John A Harper, " "	1 50
R B Loder, Marion twp	1 50
G M Bess, " "	1 50
J M Zimmerman, " "	1 50
H T McDowell, " "	1 50
Jas H Lodr, Potter twp. N P	1 50
Jas A Keller, " "	1 50
And Gregg, " "	1 50
Jas A Ott, " "	1 50
Saml Slack, " " S P	1 50
J R Spangler, " "	1 50
G W Spangler, " "	1 50
Jno D Decker, " "	1 50
M Shires, " "	1 50
Fred Morris, Snow Shoe twp., S P	1 50
Jacob Repp, " S P	1 50
Jas A Clark, " "	1 50
Wm Brown, " "	1 50
D H Yeager, " N P	1 50
John A Yeager, " "	1 50
O C Galbraith, Taylor twp	1 50
Geo M Marks, " "	1 50
Harvey Hoover, Union twp	1 50
Wm P Fisher, jr "	1 50
A S Williams, Worth twp	1 50
W S Port, " "	1 50
Geo R Williams, " "	1 50
Alex Chaney, " "	1 50
David Wentzell, Boggs tp N P	1 50
Martin Shank, " "	1 50
George Brown, " "	1 50
Isaac Lose, constable service, Bellefonte borough	10 00 1609 08

COURT EXPENSES.

Grand Jurors Jan. Sess	$230 56	
Traverse Jurors Jan. "	340 18	
" " " 2d wk	483 52	
Grand Jurors, Apr. Sess	245 96	
Traverse Jurors Apr. Sess	321 88	
" " " 2d wk	331 20	
Grand Jurors, Aug. Sess	231 96	
Traverse Jurors Aug. Sess	508 09	
" " Nov. Sess		
special	313 52	
Grand Jurors, Nov. Sess	205 81	
Traverse " "	339 04	
2nd week	453 64	
C. G. McMillen, meals for Jury, Nov. T, 1884	21 70	
Daniel Garman, meals for Jury Jan. T. 1885	18 00	
Talesmen Nov. T 1884	2 00	
" Apr. " 1885	28 00	
" " " " 2d wk	10 00	
" Aug " "	12 00	
" Nov " S. " Special	20 00	
B. Galbreath, Court Crier	130 00	
S. F. Foster, " Messenger	124 00	
C. Derr, Tipstaff	84 00	
M. Morrison, Tipstaff	82 00	
Simeon Haupt, "	38 00	
Steel Parsons, "	40 00	
A. & J. Garbrick, Ice	20	
	4814 99	

COURT HOUSE EXPENSES.

H. K. Hicks & Bro mdse	39 63
Electric Light Co Light furnished	89 87
Mrs Brady, Office Janitor	28 16
Thos. Miller, " "	32 00
Bellefonte Gas Co. Gas	14 60
" " Steam heat for heating Court House per contract	60 80
Harris Way, kindling wood	4 00
Gordon & Landis, repairs in Prothonotary's vault	6 65
James H. Rankin, insurance	75 0
George L. Potter	75 00
Joseph A. Rankin & Son insurance	75 00
J A Rankin & Son, insurance on beifry	10 00
Jno A Dunkle covering Court room door with cloth	2 00
John McDermot laying stone tiles in Court House hall	6 00
John D Emory 1 day helping clean court house offices	1 50
S. & A. Loeb, matting	21 15
John A. Dunkle, foot rest for Judge	1 75
Williams & Bro. graining doors, &c. in Commissioners' vault	16 50
Lawrence L. Brown, Coal	108 02
Joseph Bro. & Co. matting	17 00 683 23

EXPENSES INCURRED IN REPAIRING COURT HOUSE.

John A. Dunkle, carpenter work	117 75	
L. G. Dunkle, ditto	80 50	
Jos. A. Rankin & Son, insurance on repairs permit	13 20	
Geo. L. Potter, "	33 00	
Bond Valentine "	11 00	
Richard Bartlet, hauling	7 20	
A. Conway, work on scaffolding	1 00	
John Delige, cleaning out rubbish	3 00	
J. A. & L. J. Bing, painting, graining, hang paper, &c.	366 64	
J. A. & L. J. Bing, painting the outside of court house per contract	405 00	
W. B. Saunders, frescoing	300 00	
Thomas McCafferty, 2 days' work	3 00	
Wm L Steel, remodelling, &c. court room per contract	202 00	
Wm L Steele for judge's desk and extra work	176 90	
C A Lucas, removing scaffold	1 50	
Daniel Gallagher, " "	1 50	
Alex McCafferty, " "	1 20	
R A Seibert, 1½ days carpenter work	3 00	
Schaeffer's book store, wall paper, &c	44 15	
Thomas and Rosanna Miller, cleaning court room, offices, &c	54 57	
Gray & Miller, painting court house roof per contract	82 00	
Theo Steele, 1 load flagstones	7 20	
Wm Barthurst, 3¾ days work	4 12	
Jno H Garman, hauling sand, &c	5 40	
Hugh Taylor, excavating for steam heat pipes, &c	15 94	
John Williams, mason work for same	32 06	
H K Hicks & Bro., mdse	103 39	
Richard McCafferty, digging cesspool and laying stone to Hydrants, &c	87 50	
Adams Express Co	1 20	
E R Artman & Co., linoleum, &c	296 46	
Wm Heaton, rubber spittoons	39 60	
Elder & Bentley, wall paper	64 60	
R B Spangler, chairs, &c	234 11	
J Brechbill's Sons, chairs, tables, desks, &c	250 34	
W H Vanvalin, repair plaster	9 50	
Williams & Bro., wallpaper and hanging same, painting court house yard fence, &c	141 65	
Samuel Delige, sundry work	6 50	
F P Blair, clock	15 00	
Frank Miller, wheeling dirt from c. h. yard	4 00	
John A McDermott, pointing wall	5 00	
Lincoln Miller, cleaning matting	60	
Joshua Folk, putting down linoleum	15 00	
Wm Weaver, hauling	60	
C Heffman, laying carpets	33 00	
M & J Lutts, whitewashing walls	12 00	
Hale, Kilburn & Co., Judges' chairs	120 00	
H S Sayre, bill lumber, doors, flooring, &c	109 23	
James Shorter, cleaning windows	6 00	
M W Cowdrick, tearing down and rebuilding flues, &c	68 45	
G W Tate, drafts and specifications	15 00	
P B Crider & Son, lumber	185 37	
W S Galbraith, taking down gas pipes	5 50	
John I Potter, freight	4 73	
McCalmont & Co., lime	2 99	
Bellefonte Gas Co. on contract for putting in steam hea	1000 00	
Jas Harris & Co., electric light chandeliers, &c	470 57	
Wilson, McFarlane & Co., mdse	15 67	
S M Buck, iron railing and repairs at iron fence	90 00	
Joseph Bros. & Co., carpets	230 65	
Thomas Quick, hauling	30	
Valentines store Co. Limited 25 yards moth paper	1 25	
Goldsmith Bros. 34 yards do	1 70	
J C Johnson, hauling	25 — 5678 06	

JAIL EXPENSES.

Mrs A E Garman, washing	85 38	
W S Galbraith, plumbing	39 59	
H K Hicks & Bro, mdse	9 72	
Joseph Bros. & Co., mdse	49 85	
Saml Lewin, shirt and pants	2 15	
Bellefonte Gas Co., gas	197 21	
Harris & Ellis Way, wood	9 00	
Gordon & Landis, repairs on iron doors	11 37	
P B Crider & Son, kindling wood	5 50	
Jno A Dunkle, sundry work and repairs	79 15	
J. G Dunkle, carpenter work	23 00	
Jos. I. Runkle "	15 00	
Alex Delige, labor	1 00	
Jos A Rankin & Son insurance	75 00	
J A Harper & Co mdse	33 75	
L L Brown coal	405 76	
Alexander & Bro. lime	75	
McCalmont & Co	65	
Hicks & Buck iron bedsteads	4 10	
E D Noll, repair plastering	8 50	
Jac D Valentine, 2 load straw	11 00	
Wm Houser, 1 load straw	6 00	
James Flick, wood	25 00	
John H Meiss, "	5 50	
Wm T Irwin, "	13 75	
H D Yerger, repair on furnace	2 00	
Wm Stover, 25 chestnut posts	3 75	
Jno I Potter, freight on same	1 11	
Zeb W Barthurst, watching 2 nights	3 00	
S & A Loeb, matting, carpet	40 25	
Gray & Miller, painting roof	75 00	
Schaeffer's book store, wall paper and border	68 70	
Abram Mefford, hauling coal	3 00	
A J & L J Bing, hanging paper	34 50	
Wilson, McFarland & Co., mdse	8 48	
H Y Stitzer, wall paper	15 82	
Williams & Bro. wall paper	5 30	
C C Hoffer & Co mdse	6 47	
Theo Deschner, repair cell doors, &c	24 50	
D Garman & Son, 2 shirts	1 30	
P B Crider & Son, Lumber	33 18	
Sam'l Delige, screening coal	1 75	
Peter McMahon, mending shoes	1 50	
Richard Bartlet, hauling ashes	60	
John Garman, sundry hauling	7 20	
Jas Harris & Co. castings for range	20 50	
Logan Machine Works, iron posts and repairs	31 05	
Goldsmith Bros. 59 yds ticking	4 72 1649 12	

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWS.

Curtin's Bridge, Howard twp.	15 60
Roopsburg " Benner "	13 20
" " " "	13 20
Locust Mills Bridge, Huston twp	12 10
Road view, Potter twp	15 60
" " Worth "	18 30
" " Snow Shoe twp	15 70
" " " "	21 10
" " Howard twp	14 50
" " to vacate Snow Shoe township	26 90
Road view to vacate Liberty township	24 90
Road view to vacate Snow Shoe township	14 60
Road view in Boggs and Curtin townships	14 70
Road view in Rush and Snow Shoe townships	32 90
Road view to vacate in Howard township	15 60
Road view to vacate in Gregg township	8 80
Road view to vacate in Benner township	6 60
Road view to vacate in College township	6 60
Road view to vacate in College township	8 90
Road view, J G Uzzle, Snow Shoe township	2 80
Road view in Boggs township	30 80
Road view in Howard twp	8 00
Road view in Snow Shoe twp	23 10
Road view to divide Ferguson township	17 00
Township line between Rush and Snow Shoe—	
Joseph Devlin	42 50
W E Gray	20 50
E R Chambers	20 50
Aaron R Hall	15 00
Wm Chambers	15 00 114 50 — 491 10

INTEREST PAID.

W A

26	To cert. to John A Mull, talesman in No. 72, Nov. T., 1882	25	
March			
2	To cert. to Mrs Samuel Miller, damages in road No. 5, Aug. S., 1884	25	
2	To cert. to dead body of Edward Kelly	75	
2	To cert. court criers' pay	75	
2	To cert. Mess. S. F. Foster	75	
4	To discharge of Milford Dinges, No. 2½ Aug. S., 1884	75	
4	To discharge of William O'Brien, 13 Nov. S., 1884	75	
4	To discharge of John Siste, No. 73 Nov. S., 1884	75	
4	To discharge of John Menvieters, No. 34 Nov. S., 1884	75	
4	To appointment of G W Miles auditor of Huston township	1 00	
7	To appointment of auditor of Curtin township	1 00	
13	By jury fee in No 263 Apl. T., 1883		4 00
17	To discharge of Earnest Wrightman, in No. 16, Nov. S. 1884	75	
17	To appointment of auditor for Howard township	1 00	
17	To cert. copy of defid. bill of costs, No. 303 Aug. T., 1882	25	
17	To cert. court criers' pay	75	
17	To cert. messengers' pay	25	
17	To reporting 9 justice of peace to Sec. o' Com		2 25
24	To cert. court cryers' pay	75	
27	To cert. court messengers pay	25	
27	To discharge of Louis Yannerm, No. 15 Jan. S., 1885	75	
April			
1	To discharge of Geo Richards, No. 5 Nov. S., 1881	75	
7	To cert. court messenger, S F Foster	25	
8	To discharge of Mike Meyer, No. 405 Jan. S., 1885	75	
10	By jury fee, No. 38 Apl. T., 1884		4 00
10	To cer. viewers' pay No. 1 Jan. S. 1885	20	
11	To cert. tipstaffs pay, S F Foster	25	
14	To cert. B Galbraith, court crier	75	
25	To 1000 bond envelopes and express on same	15 90	
29	To cert. viewers pay road No. 4, Jan. S., 1885	20	
29	To cert. appointment constable Halfmoon twp	1 00	
29	To 7 cert. for jurors excused at 25c	1 75	
29	To 7 cert. for talesmen	1 75	
29	To cert. for B Galbraith, court crier	75	
29	To 3 cert. for tipstaffs and messenger, 1st week	75	
29	To entering returns of 29 constables	4 35	
30	To cert. for grand jurors' pay	75	
30	To cert. for constable's pay	75	
30	To cert. for traverse jurors' pay	75	
May			
4	To cert. for 3 jurors excused 24 week at 25c	75	
4	To cert. for 5 talesmen excused 24 week at 25	1 25	
"	To cert. for court cryer	75	
"	To cert. of 3 tipstaffs	75	
4	To cert 1 messenger	25	
"	To cert. appointment H G Crandall Supt. Snow Shoe township	1 00	
7	To cert. for traverse jurors for 2d week	75	
18	By cert. in No. 188 Aug. T. 1884. part of jury fee		1 25
19	To rule in No. 16 Apl. sess 1885	1 00	
"	To cert. for B Galbraith court crier	75	
"	To cert. for S F Foster messenger	25	
June			
1	To cert for viewers pay road No. 4 Aug sess. 1885	20	
2	To cert dead body of Howard Brickley	75	
"	To cert dead body of Wm Keily	75	
6	To cert. dead body of Harry Gray	75	
"	To cert viewers pay Road No. 2 Nov sess 1883	20	
13	To recording report of grand jury	75	
16	To recording order in No. 309 Nov T 1884	1 00	
18	To cert. for B Galbraith court crier	75	
"	To cert. for S F Foster messenger	25	
"	To cert. for jewer's Pay road No 1 Nov sess 1894	20	
July			
1	To cert. discharge of Eugene Meeker No 17 Jan session 1885	75	
7	To cert. B Galbraith court crier	75	
"	To cert. appointment constable Patto township	1 00	
13	To notice to 48 justices of peace	9 60	
28	To cert. discharge W R Ettinger No 1 Jan S 1885	1 00	
Aug.			
4	To cert. B Galbraith court crier	75	
"	To cert. S F Foster messenger	25	
"	To cert. discharge David E Sellers	75	
15	To cert dead body of Reuben Reese	75	
19	To cert Viewers pay roads No 7, 8, 10 and 11 Aug sess 1885	80	
24	To cert appointment D H Bean O P Taylor twp	1 00	
"	To cert. appointment Geo Taylor Twp. clerk Beggs township	1 00	
25	To cert Viewer's pay road No 5 Aug. session	20	
"	To cert discharge John Spackman No. 6 Apr. S. 1885	75	
"	To cert dead body Chas N Phillips	75	
"	To cert. Viewer's pay road No. 9 Aug. session 1885	20	
"	To 3 cert. grand jurors excused	75	
"	To 6 cert. traverse jurors excused	1 50	
"	To 30 constables returns entered	4 50	
"	To cert constables pay	75	
28	To cert. grand jurors pay	75	
"	To cert. traverse jurors' pay	75	
29	To cert. discharge Amos Crane No. 2, Jan. S. 1885	75	
"	To cert. S F Foster messenger pay	25	
"	To cert. M Morrison tipstaff pay	25	
"	To cert. S Haupt tipstaff pay	25	
"	To cert. C Derr tipstaff pay	25	
Sep.			
3	To cert discharge James Witherite No. 32 Aug. S. 1885	75	
4	To cert. B Galbraith crier 1 day Sep. 3, 1885	75	
8	To E T Tuten notifying jurors not to attend	2 20	
"	To express on books	45	
14	To cert. viewers' pay in roads No. 1 and 2 Nov. S. 1885	40	
"	To T. & E. No. 205 Aug. T. 1885	1 75	
"	To T. & E. No. 365 Aug. T. 1885	1 25	
16	To cert. viewers' pay road No. 5, Nov session 1885	20	
19	To cert. viewers' pay road No. 2 Aug. session 1885	20	
22	To broom for office in place of one taken by C. H. scrubbers	35	
"	To cert. discharge of Jas Zeigler	75	
Oct			
5	To venire for grand jury	75	
"	To venire for traverse jury special court Nov	75	
"	To venire for traverse jury 4 Monday court Nov	75	
5	To venire for traverse jury 5 Monday court Nov	75	
5	To Judge's order for instruction of grand jurors to com	75	
"	To judge's order for instruction of grand jurors to sheriff	75	
20	To cert. B Galbraith court crier 1 day	75	
"	To cert S F Foster messenger pay	25	
20	To entering confirmation No. 1 April S 1883	25	
"	To entering order of court new indices rec off. No. 196 Aug. T. 1885	1 00	
	To notifying jurors Aug. T. not to attend court in Democratic Watchman	1 00	
"	To same in Centre Hall Reporter	1 00	
20	To notifying jurors Aug. T., not to attend court in Centre Democrat	2 50	
November			
5	To filing general election returns	1 00	
5	To transmitting 12 names to Sec. Com. at 25c	3 00	
5	To 1 day counting vote	2 00	
5	To filing special election returns Centre Hall boro	1 00	
5	To ent. 24 names of officers elected at 10c	2 40	
5	To cert. for Assts. Meyer and Rankin to tabulate vote	20	
5	To cert. viewers' pay road No. 3 Aug. S., 1885	20	
5	To cert. viewers' pay road No. 3 Nov. S., 1885	20	
5	To express on envelopes	40	
6	To private road, Gregg township, No. 7 A. L.	1 25	
7	To 1000 bond envelopes from Bissell & Co	15 00	
11	To cert. B Galbraith court crier special court	75	
11	To cert. traverse jurors	75	
12	To cert. S F Foster, messenger	25	
19	To cert. S Haupt, tipstaff	25	
19	To " Jno Bilger, juror	25	
19	To " Jno T Johnston, talesman	25	
19	To cert. John Curtin, talesman	25	
19	To cert. Sami Ishler, talesman	25	
19	To cert. William Harper, talesman	25	
19	To cert. Ja. Gordon talesman	25	
19	To cert. W B Rankin, talesmen	25	
19	To cert. J A Grider, talesman	25	
19	To cert. David Kinesm th, talesman	25	
19	To cert. D Z Kline, talesman	25	
19	To cert. A Sternberg, talesman	25	
19	To cert. J W Snook, talesman	25	
21	To cert. Geo Kauffman, juror, 1st week	75	
21	To cert. C Derr, tipstaff, 1st week	25	
21	To cert. M Morrison, tipstaff, 1st week	25	
21	To cert. S F Foster, mess. 1st week	25	
21	To cert. B Galbraith, court crier, 1st week	75	
25	To cert. S F Foster, mess. 24 week	25	
25	To cert. S Haupt, tipstaff, 2nd week	25	
25	To cert. M Morrison, tipstaff, 24 week	25	
25	To cert. C Derr, tipstaff, 24 week	25	
25	To cert. B Galbraith, court crier, 24 week	25	
25	To cert. D S Keller, juror, excused	25	
25	To cert. Samuel Weaver, juror, excused	25	
25	To cert. John Carper, juror, excused	25	
25	To cert. John G Hall, juror, excused	25	
25	To cert. grand jurors' pay	25	
25	To cert. traverse jurors' pay, 1st week	25	
25	To cert. constable's pay	25	
25	To cert. traverse jurors' pay, 24 week	25	
25	To com. of Wm Nihart to Western penitentiary	25	
27	To entering 28 constable's returns	4 20	
27	To order for filling jury wheel	1 00	
27	To copy of same to jury commissioners	20	
27	To copy of same to Sheriff and County Commissioners	50	
27	To 3 orders for venires for Jan. T., 1886	3 00	
30	By costs on No. 152 Nov. T., 1877		1 14
30	To decree in No. 196 Aug. T., 1885	50	
December			
2	To recording order in No. 309 Nov. T. 1884	1 00	
3	To issuing 4 venires for Jan. T., 18-6, at 75c	3 00	
3	To recording grand jury's report Nov. T., 1885	75	
3	To copy of same to Commissioners	75	
3	To 3 certs. traverse jurors excused, 24 week	50	
3	To final discharge John Sparkman, No. 6 Apl. S., 1885	75	
3	To 3 cert. tipstaffs pay, 24 week	75	
3	To 1 cert. mess. pay, 24 week	25	
3	To 1 cert. court crier's pay, 24 week	25	
8	By jury fee 159 Jan. S., '85		4 00
9	To cert. copy appointment of Amos Mullen	75	
10	To swearing jury commissioners and filing oath	1 00	
24	To costs on 202 Apl. T., 1883	10 43	
28	By jury fee No. 92 Apl. T., 1884		4 00
1885.			
January			
5	To 3 quires foolscap paper for court room	65	
5	To ½ box pens for c. r.	38	
5	To pens and holders for judges	30	
5	To double ink-stand for judges	1 25	
Apr.			
25	To one ream of paper for court room	3 50	
25	To one doz penholders for court room	75	
"	To one quart of ink for court room	75	
Aug.			
24	To one ream of paper for court room	3 50	
"	To one quart of ink for court house	75	
24	To one dozen pens and holders for court house	60	
24	To 1 book to keep names of jurors in	1 00	
25	To 2 inkstands for associate judges at 75c	1 50	
25	To 3 blotting pads for court room	30	
Nov.			
6	To 1 gross pens for court room	75	
6	To 6 pen holders for court room	25	
6	To one Bible for court house	1 50	
6	To 1 quart of ink for court room	75	
6	To 2 dozen pen holders for court room	1 00	
6	To 1 dozen of pens for court house	10	
	To roads No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Jan. S. 1885 entering ret.	6 25	
	To entering ret. to No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Jan. S. 1885	2 60	
	To entering ret. to No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Aug. S. 1885	15 00	
	To entering ret. to 11 of same at 40c	4 40	
	To entering ret. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Nov. S. 1885	11 25	
	To cert. ret. of 8 of same	3 20	
	Centre county vs. S. Boyer et. al. No. 105 Aug. T. 1885. Fi Fa No. 90 Aug. T. 1885, al Fi Fa No. 15 Nov. T. 1885 plu Fi Fa No. 49 Jan. T. 1886	3 20	
	Centre Co. vs. M. Myers et. al. No. 59 Jan. T. 1885 Fi Fa No. 42 Jan. T. 1886	1 10	
	Centre Co. vs. Geo. Taylor No. 66 and 61 Jan. T. 1886 Fi Fas No. 45 and 46 Jan. T. 1886	2 40	
	Centre Co. vs. H. J. Rothrock et. al. No. 315 Apr. T. 1885 Fi Fa No. 130 Apr T. 1885 al. Fi Fa No. 4 Nov. T. 1885	2 20	
	Centre Co. vs. E. C. Woods et. al. No. 34 Nov. T. 1885 al. Fi Fa No.	2 40	
	Centre Co. vs. Overseers of Poor Philipsburg bor. No. 270 April T. 1884	3 95	
	Treat on Rule	1 00	
	Centre Co. vs. Overseers of Poor of Pike twp. Clearfield Co. No ¼ Jan. sessi n 1885	3 50	
	Commonwealth vs. O. P. Randall, No. 2, Aug. S. 1885	25	
	Commonwealth vs. J. J. Cooney, No. 3, Aug S. 1885, lunacy	1 25	
	Commonwealth vs. Martha Sammels, No. 4-5 Nov. session 1885, lunacy	5 00	
1886			
Jan.			
2	To one-half of printing 500 rec'p's. and certificates	2 50	
2	To cert. of verdict of juries for 1885	1 50	
2	To cert. of court criers pay B. Galbraith	75	
2	To cert of messenger pay S. F. Foster	25	
	To cert. to discharge Wm. Hoover	75	
	By order No. 432		100 00
	By order No. 903		100 00
	By order No. 1355		100 00
	By costs No. 15, Apr. S. 1885, error		3 00
	By light and fuel 1885		15 00
	By overcharge		1 00
	Commonwealth vs. Thos. Pearson, No. 2½ Jan. S. 1885	4 50	
	To entering 31 constable's bonds	6 20	
	Commonwealth vs. E. B. Bush, No. 4-5 Nov. Sess. 1885	5 00	
	To cert. ret. grand jury, Jan. T. 1885	75	
	To cert ret. grand jury April T. 1885	75	
	To cert. ret grand jury Aug. T. 1885	75	
		367 81	341 66
	By balance due R. G. Brett Jan. 1, 1885	24 15	
		367 81	367 81

CENTRE COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH W. MILES WALKER, SHERIFF, FOR 1885.

To boarding prisoners 4612 days at 25c a day	1160 50	
To conveying Thos Pearson to asylum	23 93	
To conveying Joseph Wertz to asylum	30 78	
To conveying B F Fike and Isaac Fields to asylum	40 56	
To conveying Wesley Johnson to penitentiary	45 10	
To conveying John Cooney to asylum	25 18	
To conveying Eliza Colpetzer to asylum	33 78	
To conveying Charles Mays to House of Refuge	36 16	
To conveying Wm E Nyhart to penitentiary	28 42	
To conveying Martha Sammels to asylum	31 15	
To one day drawing jury April T	4 00	
To summoning 108 jurors April T	27 00	
To 1 day drawing jury Aug. T	4 00	
To summoning 108 jurors, Aug. T	27 00	
To 1 day drawing jury, Nov. T	4 00	
To summoning 144 jurors, Nov. T	36 00	
To 1 day drawing jury Jan. T. 1886	4 00	
To summoning 150 jurors, Jan. T. 1886	37 50	
To removing ashes from cellars	20 00	
To removing fish basket Penn's Creek	4 00	
To one assistant	2 00	
To expenses	3 00	
To fees for election proc.	6 00	
To notifying jury com	18 00	
To capturing escaped prisoner, H Riddle	5 00	
To recapturing Noah Confer	23 00	
To conveyance (Bibby)	3 00	
To 3 habeas corpus	6 00	
To serving rule to take deposition in case of Isaac Field	10 00	
To serving alias on director of Blair county	10 00	
To serving rule on overseers in case of B E Fike	2 05	
To serving rule in case of Eliza Colpetzer	3 50	
To serving rule O P Pike twp, Clearfield county	5 75	
To serving rule O P Philipsburg boro	5 74	
To fees in 22 com. cases	23 50	
To publishing court proc. 4 courts in Bellefonte Republican	32 00	
To do elec. proc. in same	44 40	
To do court proc 4 courts in Bellefonte Watchman	32 00	
To do fish basket proc. same	5 75	
To do elec. proc. same	45 00	
To do court proc. 3 courts in Centre Hall Reporter	24 00	
To do elec. proc. in same	36 00	
To 153 turnkey fees	57 20	2026 66
CR.		
By sundry orders	1054 71	
By 14 jury fees	56 00	
By fine Thos McCaffrey	20 00	
By acct. of N A Lucas	12 00	
By error in prisoners' board	1 00	
By fine J R Seiler	25 00	
By error mileage	8 00	1176 71
By balance due W Miles Walker Jan. 2, 1886	849 95	

TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH ROAD, SCHOOL AND POOR FUNDS ARISING FROM UNSEATED LANDS.

ROAD FUND.

Townships.	Balance 1885.	Col. in 1885.	Treas. Com.	Amt. Paid.	Bal. Jan 4, 1886.
Benner	27 41	1 80	09		29 12
Boggs	57 49				57 49
Burnside	125 80			125 80	
College	6 82				6 82
Curtin	19 59			19 59	
Ferguson	62 52				62 52
Gregg	4 45				4 45
Haines	11 98			11 98	
Halfmoon		17	01		16
Harris	78 36	56	03		78 89
Howard	1 28				1 28
Huston	20 81				20 81
Liberty	16 04			16 01	
Marion	55 35	3 20	16		58 29
Miles		50	03		47
Patton	2 83	18	01		3 00
Potter	92 43	151 40	7 67	64 70	173 46
Rush	2 19				2 19
Spring	169 71			169 71	
Snow Shoe		12 00	60	1 0	
Taylor	33 07			33 07	
Union	58 10	22	01	50 00	8 31
Walker	16 01			16 01	
Worth	63 12			63 12	
Penn					
	925 36	172 03	8 68	580 87	507 36

POOR FUND.

Townships.	Balance 1885.	Col. in 1885.	Treas. Com.	Amt. Paid.	Bal. Jan 4, 1886.
Benner	17 31	1 20	05	17 31	1 14
Boggs	41 45			41 45	
College	9 64				9 64
Curtin	21 11				21 11
Ferguson	2 13				2 13
Gregg	47 27				47 27
Haines	27 67			27 67	
Half Moon	95 67				95 67
Harris	13 91	12	01		14 02
Howard	61 98	52	03		62 45
Huston	14 91			14 91	
Liberty	4 64				4 64
Marion	31 44			31 44	
Miles	20 57	80	04	29 57	76
Patton		20	01		19
Penn	45				45
Potter	17 74	20	01		17 93
Rush	377 61	134 18	6 74	302 75	202 03
Spring	38 60				38 60
Snow Shoe	72 64				72 64
Taylor	1 33	2 20	16	3 90	
Union	38 92			38 92	
Walker	22 10	30	02		22 35
Worth	18 20			18 20	
	996 67	139 72	7 05	517 12	612 75

SCHOOL FUND.

Township.	Balance 1885.	Amt. col. in 1885.	Treas. Com.	Amount Paid.	Bal. due Jan 4, '85
Benner	21 63	1 00	05		22 58
Boggs	106 96			106 96	
Burnside	122 68			102 68	
College	4 45			4 45	
Curtin	10 42			30 42	
Ferguson					
Gregg	48 87				48 87
Haines					
Half Moon	164 13			164 13	
Harris	88 77	27	02		89 02
Howard	40 37	48	02	40 37	46
Huston	17 17			17 17	
Liberty	11 62				11 62
Marion	3 96				3 96
Miles	54 65	3 80	19	54 61	3 62
Patton	53 33	90	04	53 33	85
Penn	1 61				1 61
Potter	11 14	32	01	11 11	31
Rush	768 24	153 40	7 67	498 25	215 72
Spring	5 83				5 83
Snowshoe	166 14			166 14	
Taylor	75 00	10 30	52	57 81	26 97
Union	19 13			19 13	
Walker	161 97	27	01		162 23
Worth	38 61			38 61	
Jones, Ind	274 41			254 41	
	2271 03	170 04	8 53	1839 64	593 66

RECAPITULATION.

DR.		
To balance road fund on hand January 5th, 1885	923 93	
To balance school fund on hand January 5th, 1885	2269 47	
To balance poor fund on hand January 5th, 1885	996 67	4190 06
To amount road fund collected in 1885	172 01	
To amount of school fund collected in 1885	170 74	
To amount of poor fund collected in 1885	139 72	482 49
Total		4672 55
CR.		
By amount road funds paid in 1885	580 87	
By amount school funds paid in 1885	1879 64	
By amount poor funds paid in 1885	517 12	2937 63
By Treas. com. on road fund collected	8 61	
By Treas. com. on school fund collected	8 53	
By Treas. com. on poor fund collected	7 05	24 19
		2961 82
DR.		
To balance in hands of Treasurer January 4th, 1886	$1710 73	

BONDS REMAINING UNPAID, January 4, 1886.

Sue E Neff	980 00	
John Marks	719 87	
Joanna R Foster	1032 27	
Chestie A Harper	656 36	
Wm A Tobias	2400 00	
John Eby & Brothers	3830 17	
Mrs C Awl	4000 00	
Wm F Reynolds	5000 00	18618 67
County debt Jan. 1, 1881	83167 09	
" " 1883	62647 15	
" " 1884	42142 28	
" " 1885	27818 69	
" " 1886	18618 67	

RECAPITULATION SHOWING ACTUAL EXPENDITURES FOR 1885.

W Miles Walker	1066 71	
Do bal. Com. clerk	50 00	
Expense account	2677 96	
Charles Smith	2010 00	
D F Fortney	283 51	
J C Harper	38 17	
J H Dobbins	15 00	
Jury Commissioner	102 97	
H K Hoy	100 00	
B Galbraith	375 00	
John Wolf	530 00	
J C Henderson	426 00	
A J Griest	485 00	
G W Rumberger	700 00	
Thos J Dunkel	456 64	
Bridge account	5930 10	
Commonwealth costs	1511 20	
Court expenses	4815 99	
Jail account	1649 12	
Assessors' pay	993 01	
Election expenses	1009 08	
Printing	736 76	
N A Lucas	189 00	
Amos Mullen	62 10	
Com. in lunacy	222 29	
Court House expenses	683 23	
Redemption account	510 38	
Refunding account	272 14	
Auditors' pay	252 00	
F L Hutter	563 63	
Collection fees	288 12	
Constables' returns	403 80	
Western Penitentiary	360 12	
Danville Asylum	1345 85	
Warren Asylum	937 30	
Interest	1220 23	
Inquisitions	112 95	
R G Brett	350 00	
Soldiers' burial	94 00	
Court House repairs	5678 06	
Scalps	1296 00	
Joe W Farey	65 00	
County Institute	200 00	
Wm F Reber	663 40	
Miss Clara P Scoby	45 00	
Road and bridge views	491 10	42911 88

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Bonds and notes outstanding		18618 67
Bal due R G Brett	26 15	
" " D F Fortney	79 00	
" " A J Griest	108 00	
" " John Wolf	224 00	
" " J C Henderson	141 00	
" " W Miles Walker	849 95	
" " Bellefonte Gas Co.	388 92	
Estimated commission	2000 00	
Estimated exoneration	800 00	22235 69

ASSETTS.

Bal in hands of Treasurer, Jan. 4 1886	3574 22	
Amt. outstanding taxes	40337 47	
Notes in hands of Atty. collectable	430 23	
Judgment vs. Bellefonte B.	1548 94	
" Philipsburg	1119 91	
" Snow Shoe tp	302 19	
" Huston twp	519 14	
Due from Snow Shoe township lunacy cases	199 72	
Due from Huston township lunacy cases	286 12	
Due from Benner township lunacy cases	18 05	
Due from Curtin township lunacy cases	52 29	48388 28
Bal. favor of county	26152 59	

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED FOR 1885.

For general expenditure	33000 00
Repairs on jail and jail yard	2000 00
Repairs on bridges	1000 00
Interest on bonds	1000 00
Index records in Register and Recorder's office	2000 00
Payment of bonds	10000 00
Total estimate expenses	49000 00
Estimated value of taxable property in Centre Co.	11,500 000 00

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the foregoing report is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county for the year A. D. 1885, and order the same to be published.

JOHN WOLF,
A. J. GRIEST,
J. C. HENDERSON,
} Commissioners.

Attest:
G. W. RUMBERGER, *Clerk.*

We, the undersigned, auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts upon which the above statement is based, and find above statement correct.

SOLOMON PECK,
J. N. DINGES,
S. H. BENNISON,
} Auditors.

TO THE FARMERS

—OF—

GENTRE COUNTY.

We do not sell Bohemian Oats or greased lightning rods, or humbug those who deal with us, nor do we represent that a fortune can be secured in a day, week or year by using articles we sell. We do represent:

"He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

We propose to keep up with the progress of improvement; therefore, we have secured the *Roland Chilled Plow*, which we guarantee to be the best plow now offered to the farming community, and is sold at a low price.

We sell Spike and Spring Teeth Harrows.

After preparing the ground you want seed. It is a conceded fact that the best seed is always the cheapest. The most of buyers consider the price, and pay little regard to the quality. We are the only dealers in Centre county who make choice farm and garden seeds a specialty.

We sell 64 pounds of Cloverseed and 45 pounds of Timothy seed for a bushel, and are governed by the following rules in buying and selling:

Choice—To be bright in color, dry, sound, plump, well cleaned, and free from *foreign* seed.

Prime—To be dry, sound, reasonably clean and only slightly mixed with weed or foreign seed.

Good—To be merchantable clover or timothy seed, but too badly mixed with dirt, *brown* weed or foreign seed or not good enough for prime seed.

Rejected—To include all seed damp or damaged, very dirty, or so badly mixed with weed or foreign seed as to render it unmerchantable.

Poor seed always shows to the best advantage during cloudy days. Choose your seed when you can examine it by sunshine. We have a well selected stock of both farm and garden seeds, which we invite farmers to examine before buying.

We have adopted the Auburn Farm Wagon, which is supplied with steel skeins or steel axles, which we will warrant to be one of the best wagons made.

We invite farmers to call in and examine our stock. *Store opp. the Bush House.*

McCalmont & Co.

WM. SHORTLIDGE, } *Business*
ROBT. M'CALMONT, } *Managers.*

A. V. SMITH,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES!

PROVISIONS,

CONFECTIONERY!

FRUITS, ETC.

IN BUSH & McCLAIN BUILDING,

[Opposite Bush House.]

Bellefonte, Pa.

Give me a call if you want good goods.

VALENTINE SMITH.

WE KNOW

That you don't want to buy at this season of the year very many goods in our line of

BUSINESS.

This is simply a reminder for you, when the season opens and you will want to buy, and to know where you can get the best goods for the least money.

We are very glad to know that our friends and customers appreciate our

"NEW METHOD"

of doing business. We could not be induced to go back to the old plan of selling goods on long credit and charging big profits, as is the case with any dealers that do a long credit business.

And we want all to know that we are adhering strictly to the

CASH SYSTEM.

We credit no one over 30 days, and we sell goods from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than our competitors. We give you the benefit of our cash purchases.

Orders by Telegraph, Telephone, Mail or Bearer promptly attended to.

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

—Dealers in all kinds of—

HARDWARE,

STOVES, OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, &C.

Especial attention given to TIN ROOFING, SPOUTING and HOME-MADE TINWARE.

A NEW ENTERPRISE

—IN—

CENTRE HALL.

In addition to their Foundry and Machine Shops, Van Pelt, Shoop & Co. are erecting a large

WARE-HOUSE, IMPLEMENT AND SEED STORE,

and will be prepared to furnish any and everything in the shape of

Farming Implements and Seeds,
and Farm Machinery of All Kinds,
Engines and Boilers, Saw-Mills,

Wagons, Buggies, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Drills, Cultivators, Mill Gearing of Every Description, Heavy and Light Machinery of every class, and, in fact, everything in the line that may be called for, and at such low prices as to defy competition.

They give their customers the very best warrantee on everything that leaves their house to be first-class in every respect or no sale. Farmers wishing implements and mechanics wishing machinery will find it much to their advantage to call on them before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing Solicited and Attended to Promptly.

Extra parts of Machinery furnished on short notice.

VAN PELT & SHOOP.

Look at This and Benefit Thereby

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Having on hand a very large stock of Winter Goods, and in order to reduce our stock to make room for spring goods, we are obliged to sell a portion of our stock at reduced rates. Below we give a list of a few articles that we have reduced. We will also make a reduction of 10 per cent. on all our winter goods.

OVERCOATS.

Reduced from $15 to $12.
" " 13.50 to 12.50.
" " 10 to 8.75.
" " 8.00 to 6.00.
" " 9.00 to 7.50.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Reduced from $2.25 to $1.95.
" " 1.75 to 1.45.
" " 1.50 to 1.35.
" " 1.40 to 1.20.

Gents' Fine Camels Underwear.

Reduced from $2.50 to $2.
" " 1.90 to 1.60.

JUST OPENED.

A new and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS**, consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, &c.

We are selling a large lot of Mens' and Boys' Coats at cost—good goods and good styles, no shoddy. We are offering Ladies' Circulars and Dolmans at 15 per cent. below cost.

Country produce—The highest market price will be paid for country produce.

WANTED.

15,000 *Skunk Skins.* 10,000 *Mink Skins.*
10,000 *Fox Skins.* 50 000 *Muskrat Skins.*
10 000 *Coon Skins.* 15,000 *Deer Hides.*
10,000 *Calf Hides.* 50 000 *Deer Hides.*
5,000 *Veal Calves.*

A. J. & T. E. GRIEST,
Unionville, Pa.

EVERYBODY

seems to be advertising bargains. Now it seems to us that all sensible people consulting their interests, will patronize a firm keeping a full and complete line of goods. Such a firm is the place to secure bargains in the truest sense of the word. By a bargain, we mean good goods for the lowest amount of money and variety of goods in grades, and at prices to meet the wants of all. We take up no room to name the firms and makers of our best line of goods, but will simply say that we allow none of the best makers to pass us. If you will only call you will be convinced of this fact. Regardless of the hardness of the times our men are hard at work in our custom department. People seem to know that

OUR OWN MAKE!

*for style, durability and comfort, is the best money can buy. Remember making and selling good Boots and Shoes is our only business. Years of experience have perfected us in this. You will find we are partial